

HISTORY OF THE BOYD CLAN
AND RELATED FAMILIES

FREDERICK TILGHMAN BOYD

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BY

Frederick Tilghman Boyd, Ph. D.

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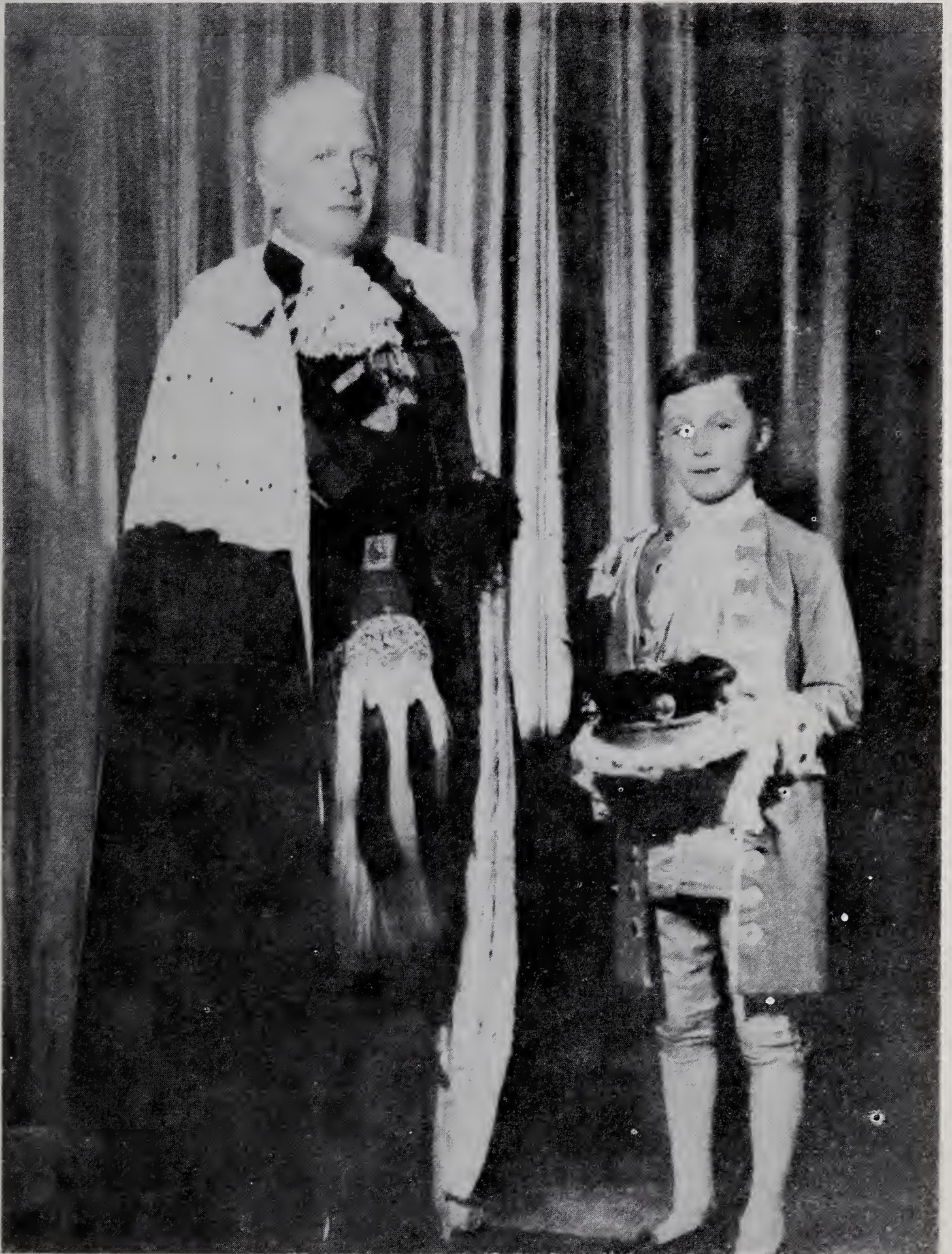
History of the Boyd Clan and Related Families

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE	1
INTRODUCTION—Lineage of Stewart and Boyd Families	2
LINEAGE FROM ROBERT BOIDH TO JAMES BOYD	5
DESCENT OF EARLY ENGLISH KINGS	8
LINEAGE FROM ALFRED THE GREAT TO DAVID I	9
DESCENT OF EARLIEST SCOTTISH KINGS	10
LINEAGE FROM KENNETH MACALPIN TO JAMES BOYD	11
FORTUNES OF THE BOYD FAMILY IN SCOTLAND	16
A DOZEN GENERATIONS IN AMERICA	24
DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD A. BOYD AND SARAH FARRINGTON	38
GENERAL JOHN P. BOYD	45
CIVIL WAR EXPERIENCES OF JOHN S. BOYD	47
THE FARRINGTON FAMILY	53
THE HINDS FAMILY	55
HON. JAMES HINDS, CONGRESSMAN	58
LETTERS TO HIS PARENTS	60
THE TILGHMAN FAMILY IN AMERICA	71
GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN	74
CAPTAIN SAMUEL BROCKLEBANK	77
THE KING FAMILY	79
THE MORSE FAMILY	81
COFFIN FAMILY TRADITIONS	83
GREENLEAF FAMILY	83
TRISTRAM COFFIN HOUSE—NEWBURYPORT, MASS.	84
DRESSER FAMILY GENEALOGY	86
DRESSER TRADITIONS—ENGLISH AND EARLY AMERICAN	87
THE PATCH FAMILY	93
DESCENDANTS OF WEYBURN ELKINS DRESSER AND IZAH MARIA PATCH	95
HEMMINGSEN FAMILY	97
PEDERSON FAMILY	99
ANCESTORS WHO SERVED DURING OUR COUNTRY'S WARS	100
BIBLIOGRAPHY	102

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CHIEF OF THE BOYD CLAN — Lord Kilmarnock, Gilbert Alan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E. and his younger son, Robin Jordon Boyd at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, 1953.

HISTORY OF THE BOYD CLAN AND RELATED FAMILIES

The Boyd family derives its descent from Simon, the third son of Alan, Lord high chancellor of Scotland. Simon, a brother of Walter, 1st High Steward of Scotland, was descended from Alan of Dol who migrated from the north coast of France, after 1066 A. D. In that year William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, was victorious at the Battle of Hastings and became king of England. Simon was the father of Robert Boidh (Robert the Fair) whose son Robert was knighted and granted the original Boyd Coat-of-Arms in recognition of his services in the Battle of Largs at Goldberry Hill, 1263.

The present Boyd family is descended from both royal Scotch and royal English ancestry. King Alfred, Robert Bruce, Robert II, David I, and many other Scotch and English kings are listed among the royal ancestry. Kenneth MacAlpin, king of Scots, united with the Picts to form the kingdom known a century later as Scotland. Direct lineage from this king of the ninth century to the present Boyd family is indicated in the pages which follow.

From the earliest times, the Boyd family of Scotland had been noted for its antagonism to the English. Robert Boyde was an associate of William Wallace, and his son, Sir Robert Boyd, fought against the English with Robert Bruce. During the Jacobite Uprising of 1745, William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, joined the forces of Charles Edward Stuart in the attack on the English Crown.

The Boyd chief's Coat-of-Arms is variously described. The Arms of William, 1st Earl of Kilmarnock, are described as follows in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, 1672:

"Bears azure a fesse cheque argent and gules above shield, his crown over same, a helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules doubled ermine. Next is placed on a torse for his crest a dexter hand erected in pale having two fingers bowed in and the rest pointed upward supported by two squirrels proper and for his motto in an Escroll above the crest, "Confido".

Translated in the layman's language, "A checkered red and white band is across the middle of a blue shield. Atop of the shield is a crown, above which is the helmet with suitable mantling. Above the helmet is a ring bearing the crest which consists of a flesh-colored right hand with two fingers turned down and the rest pointed upward. Upright squirrels flank each side of the shield. The motto, 'confido', meaning 'I trust', is written on a scroll above the crest."

The significance of the squirrel supporters may be regarded that as the squirrel lays up a store of nuts for the long winter season, so must the Boyd family build a storehouse of physical possessions and family honor for the generations to come.

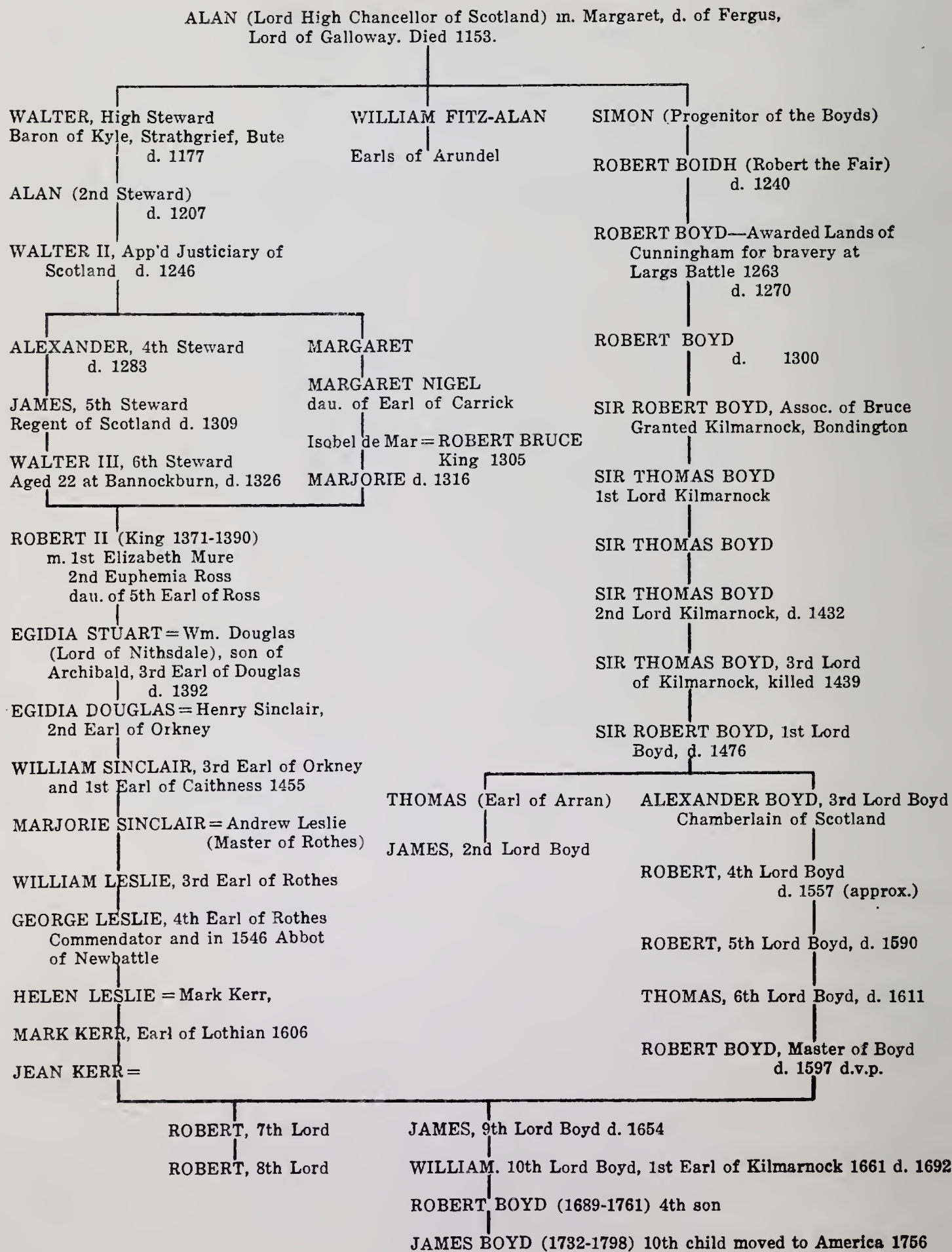
The Coat-of-Arms of earlier chiefs include the word "Goldberry" inscribed on a garter near the base. The right hand is raised in a benedictory salute indicating, with extended thumb and two fingers, the Trinity—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The checkered fesse of

the Stewarts probably depicts the checkered cloth spread on the table of the exchequer to facilitate computations. The word "Gold-berry" alludes to the name of a small hill near Largs, Scotland, where a battle was fought in 1263 at which Robert Boyd distinguished himself and for which he was knighted. It was this battle which broke the back of the Vikings in Scotland. King Haakon IV of Norway was defeated by Alexander III of Scotland.

The Boyd family is a part or sept of the Royal Stewart Clan of Scotland. Sir Robert Boyd, associate of Robert Bruce, led the 3rd Division of the first line under Walter, 6th Steward, in the Battle of Bannockburn, 1314. The derivation of the Boyd family from the Stewart clan is diagrammed on the following page.

Recently, under Lord Kilmarnock, the Boyd family became the Boyd Clan and has been honored with a new tartan designed by and for Lord Kilmarnock.

LINEAGE OF STEWART AND BOYD FAMILIES TO JAMES BOYD
of Newburyport, Massachusetts



LINEAGE OF THE BOYD FAMILY FROM SIR ROBERT BOIDH, 1206, TO JAMES BOYD OF NEWBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, 1756

- 1—Sir Robert Boidh, or Robert the Fair, was witness to a contract between Bryce de Eglinton and the village of Irvine, 1205 as Dominus Robertus de Boyd miles (soldier). He was the son of Simon, brother of Walter High Steward. He died about 1240. His son:
- 2—Sir Robert Boyd, distinguished himself at the Battle of Goldberry Hill near Largs in October 1263, in repulsing a Norwegian invasion by King Haakon IV. In recognition of bravery, he was granted the lands of Cunningham by Alexander III. He died in 1270, survived by his son:



Monument commemorating victory over Vikings at Battle of Goldberry Hill near Largs, Scotland, 1263.

- 3—Sir Robert Boyd, who swore loyalty to Edward I of England in 1296, but in 1297 joined William Wallace in the struggle for Scottish independence. He died 1300. His son:
- 4—Sir Robert Boyd was one of the Knights present at the crowning of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, March 29, 1306. He joined Bruce at the Isle of Rathlin, and with Douglas, captured Brodick Castle in February, 1306. He was captured by the English at Kildrumme Sept. 13, 1306. He took active part in the Battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. He was a member of the Scottish Expedition to Ireland in 1315 in which Edward Bruce was crowned King of Ireland. In recognition of his services in association with Robert Bruce, the king granted Boyd the lands of Kilmarnock, Bondington, and Hertschow in Scotland which formerly belonged to John de Baliol. Boyd was also one of the guardians of the peace with England 1323. He was taken prisoner at battle of Halidon Hill 19 July 1333 and died soon afterwards. He was the father of:

Sir Thomas, Sir Alan Boyd who was killed while commanding archers at Seige of Perth in 1339, and James Boyd who witnessed a charter in 1342.

5—Sir Thomas Boyd, the 1st Lord of Kilmarnock, accompanied King David II to the Battle of Neville's Cross near Durham 17 Oct. 1346, but was taken prisoner with the king for a time. His sons were Sir Thomas, William (ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath) and Robert (ancestor of Portencross). His son:

6—Sir Thomas Boyd married Alice, second daughter and coheir of Sir John Gifford, Lord of Yester. He killed a Nielson of Dalrymple in a feud in 1409, but was pardoned. His son:

7—Sir Thomas Boyd, 2nd Lord of Kilmarnock, married Joanna Montgomery of Androssan, and served as surety for James I in 1421 and as hostage for his ransom in 1424. He died in 1432, the father of:

Sir Thomas, and William, the Abbot of Kilwinning

8—Sir Thomas Boyd, 3rd Lord of Kilmarnock, killed Allan Stewart during an old feud but was later killed by Alexander Stewart, a brother of his victim, in 1439. He had four children: Sir Robert, Sir Alexander, Janet who married John Maxwell, and Margaret who married Alexander Montgomery (peer 1448-9 as Lord) and had son Alexander.

9—Sir Robert Boyd, the Great Lord of Kilmarnock, was created by James II, Lord Boyd, a peer of parliament, in 1454. He was twice Ambassador to England. He was Regent of Scotland in 1466 and served as proxy for James III while the latter was in his care. He arranged for the marriage of his son Thomas, created Earl of Arran, to Princess Mary Stewart, daughter of James II. He was appointed Justiciary of Scotland in 1460 and Lord High Chamberlain in 1467. He died in exile in 1476 after all his honors and estates were forfeited. His wife, Lady Mariota, was the daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood. He had five children:

Thomas, Earl of Arran, who married Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of the king, Alexander, Archibald, Elizabeth who married Archibald, Earl of Angus, and Annabelle, who married Sir John Gordon of Lochinyar.

10—Hon. Alexander Boyd, second son of Robert, succeeded his nephew James as Baillie and Chamberlain of Scotland in 1505. He married Janet, a daughter of Robert Colville of Ochiltree 1504. He was restored a portion of the Kilmarnock estates without title in 1492. His three sons were:

Robert, Thomas (ancestor of Boyds of Picton), and Adam (ancestor of Boyds of Penkill and Trochrig).

11—Robert, 4th Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, was restored the Boyd honors and remainder of estates forfeited by his grandfather, Sir Robert Boyd, by James V. in 1536, whom he faithfully served. Robert, 4th Lord Boyd married before 1518 to Lady Helen, a daughter of Sir John Somerville of Connethan. He died in 1557. His only son:

- 12—Robert, 5th Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, was born 1577 and was a trusted councillor of Mary, Queen of Scots, and a Lord of the Privy Council. Upon retirement of the queen into England, Lord Boyd was one of the commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth of England to determine the nature of the controversy between Queen Mary and her subject. Robert fought for Mary, Queen of Scots, at the Battle of Langsides May 13, 1568. In 1571 he deserted the queen's party and conspired with other lords to remove the Duke of Lennox from the court. The Duke was removed from the court but Lord Boyd had to flee to France. In 1585 he returned to Scotland, was pardoned, and was sent as ambassador to England. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun 4th of Glins. He died January 3, 1589 at the age of 72. He was buried in the Low Church at Kilmarnock. His second son:
- 13—Thomas, 6th Lord Boyd, married Lady Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun 1568. He also engaged the enemy with his father in behalf of Queen Mary at Langsides 1568. He died 1611. His son:
- 14—Hon. Robert Boyd, Master of Boyd, married 1594 Lady Jean Kerr, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Lothian. He died in 1597 during his father's lifetime. He had two sons:
Robert, 7th Lord Boyd (1595-1628) father of Robert, 8th Lord Boyd (1616-1640), and James, 9th Lord Boyd.
- 15—James, 9th Lord Boyd (1596-1654), married Catherine Creyke, daughter of Rob't Creyke (b. 1576) of Cottingham. He was the father of:
- 16—William, 10th Lord Boyd, who was created Earl of Kilmarnock August 17, 1661 to him and his heirs male forever. He married at Edinburgh 25 April, 1661 Lady Jean Cunningham, eldest daughter of William Cunningham, the 9th Earl of Glencairne, the Lord High Chancellor at whose home the marriage feast stood.. William Boyd; 1st Earl of Kilmarnock, was a Commissioner of Excise for Ayrshire, and raised £40,000 which was granted to his Majesty Charles II March 1661. He was justice of peace for Lanark and Ayr 9 Oct. 1663 and Commissioner of Supply for Ayr 1667, 1678, and 1690 and for Dumbarton 1678. He was Master of the King's Game for Ayr 30 May 1685. He died March, 1692. His fourth son:
- 17—Hon. Robert Boyd, a glover of Kilmarnock was born 6 August 1689 and died in November 1761.. He was the brother of William Boyd, 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock. He married Margaret Thomson 25 October 1714 by whom he had eleven children. His tenth child:
- 18—James Boyd (1732-1798) moved to America in 1756. He married first Susanna Coffin Aug. 11, 1757 in Newbury, Mass., and secondly, Abigail Bulfinch in Boston, July 23, 1791.

DESCENT OF EARLY ENGLISH KINGS*

Prior to King Alfred the Great, the Kingdom of Wessex was reigned over by his three brothers, Ethelred I (866-871), Ethelbert (860-866), and Ethelbald (856-860). Alfred's father, Ethelwulf, was king of Wessex (830-856) but abdicated. He was Under-King of Kent (830-839) and again (850-858). His grandfather was Egbert, King of Wessex (802-839), and was the first king to be styled King of the English.

Twelve generations before, Cerdic, the Saxon chieftain, founded the Kingdom of Wessex and virtually founded the British Monarchy. He died 564 A.D. His direct lineage to Egbert was as follows:

Cerdic— Crioa— Cynric (King 534-560)— Ceawlin (King 560-591)— Cuthwine (died 584)— Cuthwulf— Ceolwald— Cenred (Under-King of Sussex, 692)— Ingild (died 718)— Eoppa— Eaba— Ealhmund (Under-King of Kent, 786)— Egbert (King of Wessex 802-839).

* The Royal Line of Succession. Patrick W. Montague— Smith.
Pitkin Pictorials Ltd. London.

Order of Descent from ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England

871-901 to DAVID I, King of Scotland 1124-1153

- 1 — ALFRED the GREAT (849-901) was fourth and youngest son of Ethelwulf, and was grandson of Egbert. He defeated invading Danes and became King of the West Saxons 871. His son:
- 2 — EDWARD the ELDER (870-924) was King of England from 901 until his death in 924. He was known as the unconquered king. His son:
- 3 — EDMUND I (922-946) was king of England from 940 until he was stabbed to death in 946. He was known as the Deed-Doer, The Magnificent. His son:
- 4 — EDGAR the PEACEFUL (945-975) married Elfri, daughter of Earl of Devonshire in 965. He was king of England from 959 though he was not coronated until 973. His eldest son Edward succeeded him, followed by his third son:
- 5 — ETHELRED II (968-1016) who was known as the “unready” king of England. He was king from 979 until his death in 1016. He battled Sweyn, King of the Danes. His son:
- 6 — EDMUND II (981-1016) was king of England for only seven months before his death. He was known as “Ironsides.” His son:
- 7 — EDWARD ATHELING, the EXILE (Prince of England) was exiled to Hungary and died 1057, aged 41. His daughter:
- 8 — MARGARET (1045-1093) married Malcolm III in 1068, becoming Queen of Scotland. She was sister of Edgar Aetheling and was canonized Saint Margaret in 1250. Her brother Edgar Atheling was chosen king after the death of Harold 1066 but was not crowned. Her daughter Matilda married the English king, Henry I. Her third son, following King Edgar (1098-1107) and Alexander (1107-1124) was:
- 9 — DAVID I, the “Good King” of Scotland from 1124 until his death in 1153. He was 69 years old at the time of his death.

Descent of the Earliest Scottish Kings

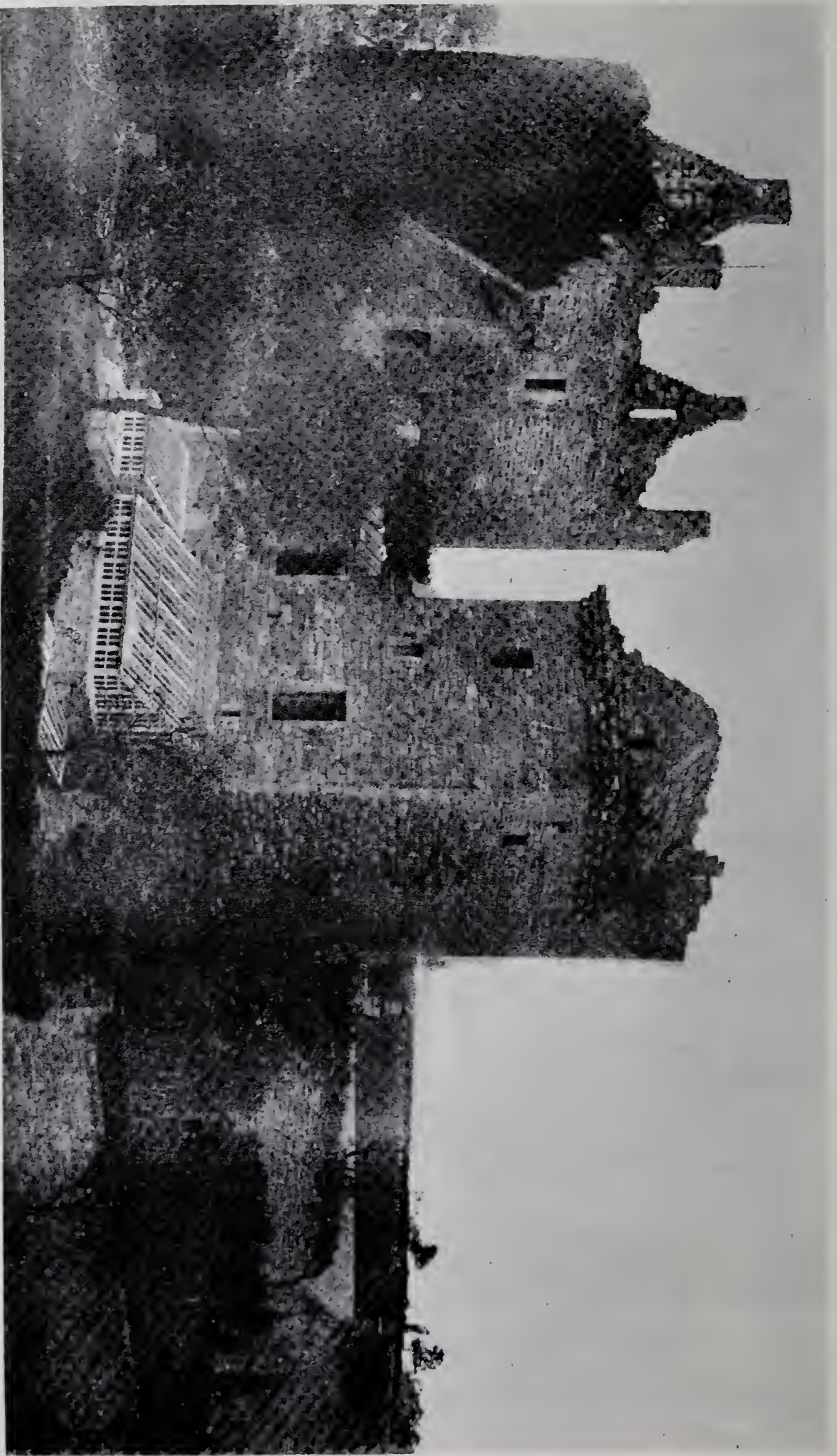
Prior to Kenneth MacAlpin, first King of Scotland, the line of Descent has been traced from Fergus I, 1st King of Scots. Fergus had Dongart (d. 505), who had Gabhran (d. 560), who had Aidan (d. 606), who had Eochaid I, who had Donald (Brech) d. 642, who had Dongart (d. 673), who had Eochaid II (d. 698), who had Eochaid III (d. 733), who had Aodh (Hugh) d. 778, who had Eochaid IV, who had Alpin (d. 834) the father of Kenneth MacAlpin.

Order of Descent from KENNETH MacALPIN, First King of Scotland, 844, to JAMES BOYD of Newbury, Massachusetts**

- 1—KENNETH MacALPIN (king of Scots 844) son of Alpin, King of Dalriada, ascended the throne of the Picts at Scone by virtue of his mother being a Pict with hereditary ruling rights. The union of the Scots and Picts formed the Kingdom later known as Scotland. He died in 860 A.D. His son:
- 2—CONSTANTINE II (King of Scots) was crowned king in 864, but was slain by Northmen from Ireland on the Coast of Fife in 877. His son:
- 3—DONALD II— (King of Scots) reigned from 889 until slain at Dunnottar in 900. His son:
- 4—MALCOLM I (King of Scotland) succeeded to the throne in 943 and ruled for eleven years until slain in Kincardineshire in 954. During his reign Cumbria was ceded to the Scots by Edmund I. His son:
- 5—KENNETH II (King of Scotland) reigned as king from 971 until slain at Kincardineshire in 995. His son:
- 6—MALCOLM II (King of Scotland) ascended the throne in 1005 and died in 1034. Lothian and Strathclyde were secured to Scotland during his reign. His daughter:
- 7—BEATRICE (or Bethoc) married Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld. Their son:
- 8—DUNCAN I (King of Scotland) succeeded his grandfather as king in 1034 and ruled until slain by Macbeth in 1040. Macbeth ruled for several years until Duncan's son Malcolm III organized an army and slew Macbeth. Duncan had married the daughter of Siward, Earl of Northumberland. Their son:
- 9—MALCOLM III (King of Scotland) was born in 1024 and became king in 1057. He was called Canmore, meaning Great Head. He married secondly, Margaret in 1068, who was the daughter of Edward and sister of the Saxon Edgar Atheling. Malcolm was killed with his son in battle on the banks of the Alne river by the Normans November 13, 1093. Their daughter, Matilda, married the English king, Henry I, youngest son of William the Conqueror, November 1100. Their sons Edgar, Alexander, and David successively became kings. The youngest son:
- 10—DAVID I (The Good King of Scotland) was born in 1080, married Matilda, the grandniece of William the Conqueror and the daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon. David reigned as king from 1124 to 1153. He attacked the English at the town of Northallerton, but was defeated in the "Battle of Standard" 1138. An abbot wrote of his reforms, "His memory is blessed through all generations." His son:
- 11—HENRY (Prince of Scotland) Earl of Huntingdon, married Ada, daughter of William de Warren, Earl of Surrey. He preceded his father in death in 1152, but his older sons Malcolm IV and William the Lion succeeded to the throne. Another son:

- 12—DAVID, CREATED EARL OF HUNTINGDON 1174 after paying homage to Henry III. of England. He married Matilda, daughter of Hugh Kevelioc, Earl of Chester. He later served as hostage for his brother's (William I) pledge of surrender to the English. He had three daughters: The eldest was the grandmother of John Balliol (King 1292-1296), the youngest was the mother of John Hastings, and the second daughter:
- 13—ISOBEL OF HUNTINGDON (died 1251) married Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, who died in 1245, the father of:
- 14—ROBERT DE BRUS (Earl of Annandale) who was born in 1210, was appointed Regent of Scotland 1255, and was "Competitor" for the throne of Scotland. He married Isobel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Gloucester. He died 1295. His son:
- 15—ROBERT DE BRUS (Earl of Annandale) was born 1253 and married Margaret, daughter of Nigel, Earl of Carrick. He was King Edward's Governor of Carlisle. He died 1304, the father of:
- 16—ROBERT BRUCE (Earl of Carrick and King of Scotland) who was born 1274 and was crowned king of Scotland at Scone 1306. He married first, Isobel de Mar who had daughter Marjorie, and married secondly, Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Richard, Earl of Ulster, Ireland. Among the children of Robert I and Elizabeth were Prince David II b. 1324 (King 1329-1371), Maude b. 1320, and Margaret b. 1326. The king died 1329 as Liberator of Scotland. His eldest daughter:
- 17—MARJORIE BRUCE (Princess) married Walter III, 6th High Steward of Scotland who commanded troops at Bannockburn at age 22. Marjorie died on birth of her son:
- 18—ROBERT STEWART (King of Scotland as Robert II) was born 1316 and reigned 1329-1390 as the first king of the Stewart dynasty. He married Elizabeth Mure (d. 1355), mother of Robert III, and secondly Euphemia Ross whose daughter:
- 19—EGIDIA STEWART was regarded as the most beautiful Scots-woman of her time and married in 1387 Wm. Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale. Their daughter:
- 20—EGIDIA DOUGLAS married the 2nd Earl of Orkney, Henry Sinclair, and had a son:
- 21—WILLIAM SINCLAIR, 3rd Earl of Orkney 1418, and Earl of Caithness 1455. He became Chancellor of Scotland 1454, High Admiral of Scotland 1436, and was opposed to government of the Boyds. James III at their instigation caused the Sinclairs to surrender the Earldom of the Orkneys in 1470. William married secondly, Marjorie Sutherland and had:
- 22—MARJORIE SINCLAIR who married Andrew Leslie (Master of Rothes) who was son of George, 1st Earl of Rothes, and Lord of Parliament 1445. He died 1486. Their third son:
- 23—WILLIAM LESLIE, 3rd Earl of Rothes, and brother of George, who married Margaret Balfour. William fell with James IV at Flodden 1513. His second son:

- 24—GEORGE LESLIE, 4th Earl of Rothes, married as third wife, Agnes, widow of Lord Fleming and daughter of Sir John Somerville of Lanarkshire. George accompanied James V to France, but was killed in 1558. His second daughter:
- 25—HELEN LESLIE, married secondly Mark Kerr, Commendator and Abbot of Newbattle in 1547. Mark was the son of Andrew of Lothian, renounced popery in 1560, and died in 1584. Their eldest of four sons:
- 26—MARK KERR was created Earl of Lothian in 1606. He erected the lands of Newbattle to a barony in 1587. He married Margaret Maxwell, daughter of John, Lord Herries. He had four sons and seven daughters, one of whom was:
- 27—JEAN KERR who married first Hon. Robert Boyd, Master of Boyd, who died 1597 during his father's lifetime. She married secondly David, 10th Earl of Crawford. She and Robert Boyd had:
- 28—JAMES BOYD, 9th Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, second son who married Katherine, daughter of Robert Craik (Crayke) of Cottingham, Yorkshire. He died in 1654. His only son:
- 29—WILLIAM BOYD was created Earl of Kilmarnock in 1661 by Charles II. He married Lady Jean Cunningham, daughter of William, 9th Earl of Glencairne. The 9th Earl of Glencairne was Privy Councillor and Commissioner of the Treasury in 1641. He was Lord Justice General 1646, raised an army in the Highlands in 1653 in support of Charles II, and was made Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1660. William Boyd died in 1692, the father of William, 2nd Earl, Capt. James, Capt. Charles, Lady Mary, Lady Catharine, Lady Margaret, and Robert Boyd.
- 30—HON. ROBERT BOYD, 4th son (1689-1762) married Margaret Thomson 15 October 1714. He was a glover in Kilmarnock and was a brother of the 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock. They had eleven children, among them a son:
- 31—JAMES BOYD, 10th child born May 3, 1732 in Kilmarnock, Scotland who came to America in 1756 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. He married first Susanna Coffin in 1757 and secondly, Abigail Bulfinch of Boston, 1791. He received a grant from King George II of 6000 acres at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, where he built a summer home called "Kilmarnock." He died in Boston, Sept. 30, 1798.



Ruins of Dean Castle of Kilmarnock, Scotland, prior to its restoration
about 1930. Photographed by James Boyd of Philadelphia 1899.



DEAN'S CASTLE—Home of the Boyd Family for 500 years in
Kilmarnock, Scotland, burned in 1735, but since restored by Lord
Howard de Walden.

FORTUNES OF THE BOYD FAMILY IN SCOTLAND

1661 - 1962

In 1661 Charles II, on restoration of the Stuart dynasty, ascended the throne of Great Britain and with his ascendancy came the creation of several lordships to influence the balance of power in Parliament. William Boyd, 10th Lord Boyd, was created 1st Earl of Kilmarnock 1661 with patent issued to him and his heirs male forever. He married Lady Jean Cunningham, daughter of William, 9th Earl of Glencairne (1610-1664). The Earl of Kilmarnock died 1692 and was succeeded by his son William Boyd as 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock.

The second Earl lived only two months after his father died in March 1692 and was therefore succeeded in May 1692 by William Boyd, his elder son. The third Earl married Euphane Ross and supported George I and the House of Hanover in the Jacobite uprising of 1715. He appeared with his eleven-year-old son William under arms at the head of 500 well-appointed men in support of the king and was stationed at Glasgow in September of that year. Upon his death in 1717 he was succeeded by his son William as 4th Earl of Kilmarnock who is shown in the photo above from a painting at Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.

The 4th Earl (1704-1746) married Ann Livingstone, daughter of James, 5th Earl of Linlithgow and Callander who was attainted for engaging in the 1715 uprising. In 1745 the 4th Earl joined the Jacobite forces in support of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" after encouragement from his wife and from financial difficulties in connection with his estate. After joining the Pretender, he gained immediate favor of Prince Charles and was appointed successively Privy Councillor, Colonel of the Guards, and finally General. He took an active part in the Battle of Falkirk January 17, 1746, but was taken prisoner at the later Battle of Culloden when he mistook the identity of English Cavalry for forces of Prince Charles. Though denied until the last, it was contended that Kilmarnock had issued orders to refuse to offer any leniency to any Englishmen captured. The 4th Earl was tried for treason with the Earl of Cromarty and Lord Balmerine. He was convicted and imprisoned in the Tower of London, May 29, 1746. He was beheaded with Lord Balmerino August 18, 1746 in spite of an impassioned plea in his own defense.

The 4th Earl was buried in the Tower Chapel and had inscribed over his grave:

"Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock
Decollect 18 August 1746 Aetat Suae 42"

This inscription on a lead plate now hangs embedded on the chapel wall just to the left of the doorway as one enters.

The Earl's estates and titles were confiscated, but the estates were later restored to his eldest son, James, who had served in the King's forces during the Rebellion of 1746. The estates were later sold to James' cousin, the 13th Earl of Glencairne. A trust deed dated 1732 and confirmed by the House of Peers in 1752 gave James Boyd title to

the lands of Kilmarnock forfeited by his father William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock. Lord James Boyd's service in the 21st foot regiment of Scotch Fusiliers in the Royal Army at the Battle of Culloden prompted recovery of the property. The Kilmarnock family residence, Dean Castle, was burned in 1735 after which the family lived in Kilmarnock House near the center of Kilmarnock. At an expense of some \$400,000 the present owner, Lord Howard de Walden completed restoration of Dean Castle about 1930. Lord de Walden also recently donated a Kilmarnock tract of land valued at \$40,000 for Kilmarnock Technical College.

At the time of the 4th Earl's execution he had three sons: James, Charles, and William. The youngest son fought in the King's Army at Culloden and later joined the Royal Navy, and in 1761 the 14th Infantry Regiment. A William Boyd came to America in Braddock's Campaign in 1755 and married Charity Talbot and settled at Herring Bay, Maryland and had three sons: William, Benjamin, and Walter. It is also recorded that a Walter Boyd married Amanda Alverson of Chester County, Pennsylvania and was a lieutenant in the Continental Army and commanded Fort Frederick, east of the Cumberland River in Maryland. Charles, the second son of the 4th Earl, was with his father at Culloden as Captain of the Jacobite Life Guards. After the battle he fled to the Isle of Arran and then to France where he married a French lady and lived for 20 years until he was pardoned. He returned to Scotland and lived at Aberdeenshire.

The eldest son, James Boyd (1726-1778) after selling his Kilmarnock estates to his cousin the Earl of Glencairne, took up residence in Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. In 1758 his great aunt, Mary Hay, Countess of Erroll, died and left no issue. James as grandson of the 5th Earl of Linlithgow and Margaret Hay, sister of Mary, succeeded to the title as 15th Earl of Erroll. He thereupon changed his name to Hay from Boyd. He later became Grand Master Mason of Scotland. As Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland he officiated at the coronation of George III in 1761. He was elected in 1770 as the Scot's Representative Peer. He married first Rebecca, daughter of Alexander Lockhart in 1749 and had one daughter Mary. He married Isabella Carr in 1762 and had nine daughters and two sons, George (1767-1798) and William Hay (b. 1772) who succeeded successively as 16th and 17th Earls of Erroll. The 17th Earl married Jane, daughter of Matthew Bell; married secondly Alicia, daughter of Samuel Eliot by whom he had James, and William-George. William's son James, Lord Hay, was killed at the Battle of Waterloo June 18, 1815. William-George Hay (1801-1846), second son of William, the 17th Earl, succeeded as 18th Earl of Erroll and was created peer of United Kingdom as Baron Kilmarnock in 1831 after the accession of William IV to the throne of England. The 18th Earl was Lord Steward of the Household and Knight Marshal of Scotland. He married Elizabeth Fitz-Clarence in 1820. She was a natural daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and the famous English actress Mrs. Dorothea Jordon. The Duke, 3rd son of George III, became King of Great Britain as William IV in 1830.

William Henry Hay (1823-1891) fought as Major in Crimean War and succeeded his father as 19th Earl of Erroll and 2nd Baron Kilmarnock of the U.K. and married Elizabeth Amelia who was Lady in waiting to Queen Victoria and daughter of General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, (1793-1869) and grand daughter of Arthur Gore, 2nd Earl of Arran. The 20th Earl, Charles Gore Hay was a Maj. Gen. in World War I (1852-1930); and was Lord in Waiting to King Edward VII. Victor Alexander Serald, 21st Earl (1876-1928), married Mary Lucy Victoria Mackenzie, daughter of Sir Allan Mackenzie of Glen Muick who's son:

Josslyn Victor Hay, born 1901, became 22nd Earl of Erroll 1928 and married Lady Idina Sackville, daughter of Earl de la Warr, and was killed in Kenya, Africa without male issue, 1941. His daughter:

Diana Denyse Hay, born 1926, succeeded as 23rd Countess of Erroll in 1941 but not as Baron Kilmarnock. She married Sir Iain Moncreiffe and had a son who would succeed as Lord Hay. Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, brother of the 22nd Earl succeeded as 6th Baron U.K. of Kilmarnock. He thereupon changed his name back to Boyd from Hay. He married Rosemary Sybell Guest, daughter of 1st Viscount Wimbourne in 1926. He officiated as Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland at the Coronation of Elizabeth II, 1953. His first marriage was dissolved in 1955, and he married Denise, daughter of Maj. Lewis L. Coker of Bicester. He served in Africa and Italy in WW II as Dep. Asst. Adj. General and Asst. Mil. Secretary to Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief in Mediterranean Theatre. His sons Alastair and Robin Jordon served respectively as pages at the Coronations of George VI, 1937, and Elizabeth II, 1953. His daughters Laura, born 1934, and Juliet, born 1939, were by 1st marriage. By second marriage he had sons Jonathan, born 1956, and Timothy, born 1959. Robin was attending Oxford University (1961) when we visited the family in London. Alastair was teaching English in Spain. The home address is 45 Eaton Terrace, SW1, London.

A LETTER TO LORD KILMARNOCK:

8/25/53
1889 Waltham Ave.
St. Paul (4), Minn.
U.S.A.

Lord Kilmarnock
Gilbert Alan Rowland Boyd M.B.E.
45 Eaton Terrace, London S.W.I.

Dear Sir:

My wife and I during May and June enjoyed a very interesting visit through your beautiful country as well as through France, Italy and Switzerland. I was particularly interested in Scotland, home of my ancestors, and she in Switzerland, her birth place which she had not seen for 57 years when she came to America at the age of 13.

We landed at South Hampton and went to London, thence to Edinburgh, Glasgow and then to Kilmarnock, the home of the Boyds at Dean Castle, which by the way we expected to find in ruins as it was around 1898 when my Uncle Jim took a picture of it on his way home from the Boer War where he was a photographer in the field of battle, this photo I still have in my files.

James Boyd, my direct ancestor who came to America in 1756, was the son of Robert Boyd, the youngest son of William Boyd Earl of Kilmarnock who was created Earl by King Charles II in 1661. We visited the burial place of James Boyd at Newburyport, Massachusetts three years ago and contacted some Boyd cousins in Portland, Maine, all descendents of James Boyd. He came to America with a grant of some 6000 acres of land from King George II at St. Andrews New Brunswick where he built a home called "Kilmarnock". These lands were taken back by England, we understand after 1776 Revolutionary War account his learnings toward Colonists Cause.

In Switzerland we got a copy of Continental Edition of London Daily Mail of May 30th, showing a picture of the Archbishop of Canterbury at a coronation rehearsal with Robin Boyd standing alongside laughing. We wondered if he and his father were our relatives and thought perhaps you would be able to enlighten us. We would be much interested to know as he sure looked good to us.

We visited Tower Hill at Tower of London where Earl IV of Kilmarnock William Boyd was beheaded in 1746 also the St. Peters Church within walls of Tower of London where he was buried. Our records as shown by attached family tree that Earl I William Boyd of Kilmarnock had four sons vis: William, Charles, James, and Robert. We thought perhaps Robin Boyd descended from either Charles or James.

Many U.S. citizens in the South of our Country are carrying the Boyd name, believe they may have also descended from these two if not from William or Robert, would thank you to enlighten us on this also if it is possible and agreeable.

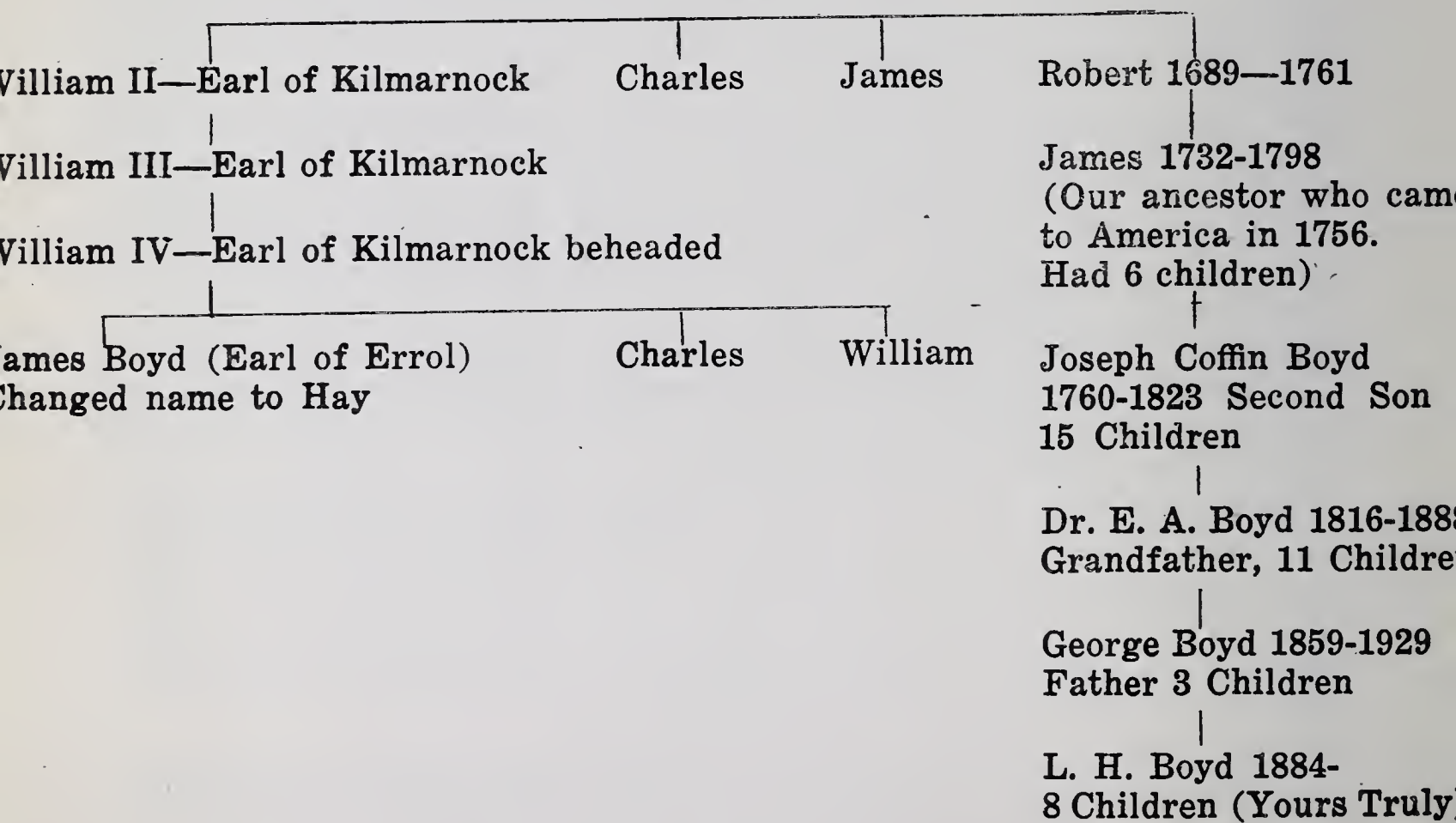
James Boyd married Susanna Coffin of a very celebrated family which settled in America in 1642. Their son Joseph Coffin Boyd, my great grandfather had a very large family and we are very proud of the accomplishments of his sons.

One Frederick became a minister — Waukesha, Wisconsin
 One Samuel became a Supreme Court Judge—Natchez, Mississippi
 One Robert became a builder — Portland, Maine
 One Edward became a doctor — St. Paul, Minnesota
 One daughter Augusta married Brig. General Lloyd Tilghman—Civil War fame.
 One daughter Mary married a Doctor—Portland, Maine, John Merrill, M.D.

We have a copy of a letter which Earl IV of Kilmarnock wrote to his son the day before executed, which we cherish. Suppose George Washington's fate would have been the same as Earl IV William Boyd's of Kilmarnock if he had been equally unsuccessful in his efforts toward freedom for U.S.

Boyd Family Tree

Earl I William Boyd of Kilmarnock
 Created Earl in 1661



I wish to thank you in advance for any information concerning above you may see fit to give and enclose return stamped envelope for reply.

Yours truly,

Leon H. Boyd

KILMARNOCK'S REPLY:

81, GRACECHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E. C. 3
MANSION HOUSE 5631

October 30, 1953

Dear Kinsman,

I was very interested to receive your letter and to know that I have kinsmen living in America. Your letter has remained unanswered this long as I have been visiting away and much occupied with affairs in recent weeks, so I hope you will excuse my seeming discourtesy in not replying earlier.

The boy whose photograph you saw in the "Daily Mail" with the Archbishop of Canterbury is my younger son, Robin Jordan Boyd, who was my page at the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

I was representing my neice the Countess of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. She was not allowed to undertake the function (being a Lady) so the Queen appointed me her Deputy for the occasion.

This Hereditary Office is the highest in Scotland, ranking in that country immediately after the Blood Royal, so it fell to my lot to walk immediately in front of the Regalia holders in the procession in the Abbey.

Now, to revert to our lineage about which you enquire. I am the direct descendent of the 1st Earl of Kilmarnock, whose youngest son Robert was the progenitor of your branch of the family. As you rightly say, the 4th Earl lost his head in 1746—(Incidentally I have the original letter to which you refer*) and his son Lord Boyd through his Mother succeeded as the 15th Earl of Erroll.

Automatically, he assumed the surname of Hay, being the family name of the Earls of Erroll.

The 18th Earl married a natural daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William IV of England) and the famous actress Mrs. Jordan and in 1831 he was created Baron Kilmarnock of the United Kingdom.

Until 1941 the Earldom of Erroll and the Barony of Kilmarnock were vested in the same person, but on my brother's death the Scottish Earldom devolved on his daughter the present Countess of Erroll, while I succeeded to the United Kingdom Barony. The reason for this is that a special remainder was granted by Royal Charter to our ancestor enabling the Earldom to devolve through the female line, while the Barony can only be succeeded to by heirs male.

On succeeding to the title of Kilmarnock I changed my family name back to the original one of Boyd, and I am now in process of trying to revive the original Earldom of Kilmarnock. When the last Earl was beheaded the Earldom was attained by Act of Parliament and it requires, with the Sovereign's consent, a further Act of Parliament to reverse the Attainder.

This as you can imagine is a costly procedure but I am advised that my claim would have a first class chance of succeeding.

I am sorry that you did not call on me during your visit to England this summer but I hope you will do so if you come again, as there may be some family records which would interest you.

I am sending you a photograph of myself and my son in our Coronation robes in the hope that it may interest you to have it. (See frontispiece)

Yours sincerely,

KILMARNOCK

P.S.: I return the dollar which you kindly enclosed for postage.

Leon H. Boyd, Esq.
1889 Waltham Avenue,
Saint Paul 4,
Minnesota, U.S.A.

*The letter written to James, Lord Boyd—later Earl of Erroll, by his father, William Fourth Earl of Kilmarnock—before his execution.

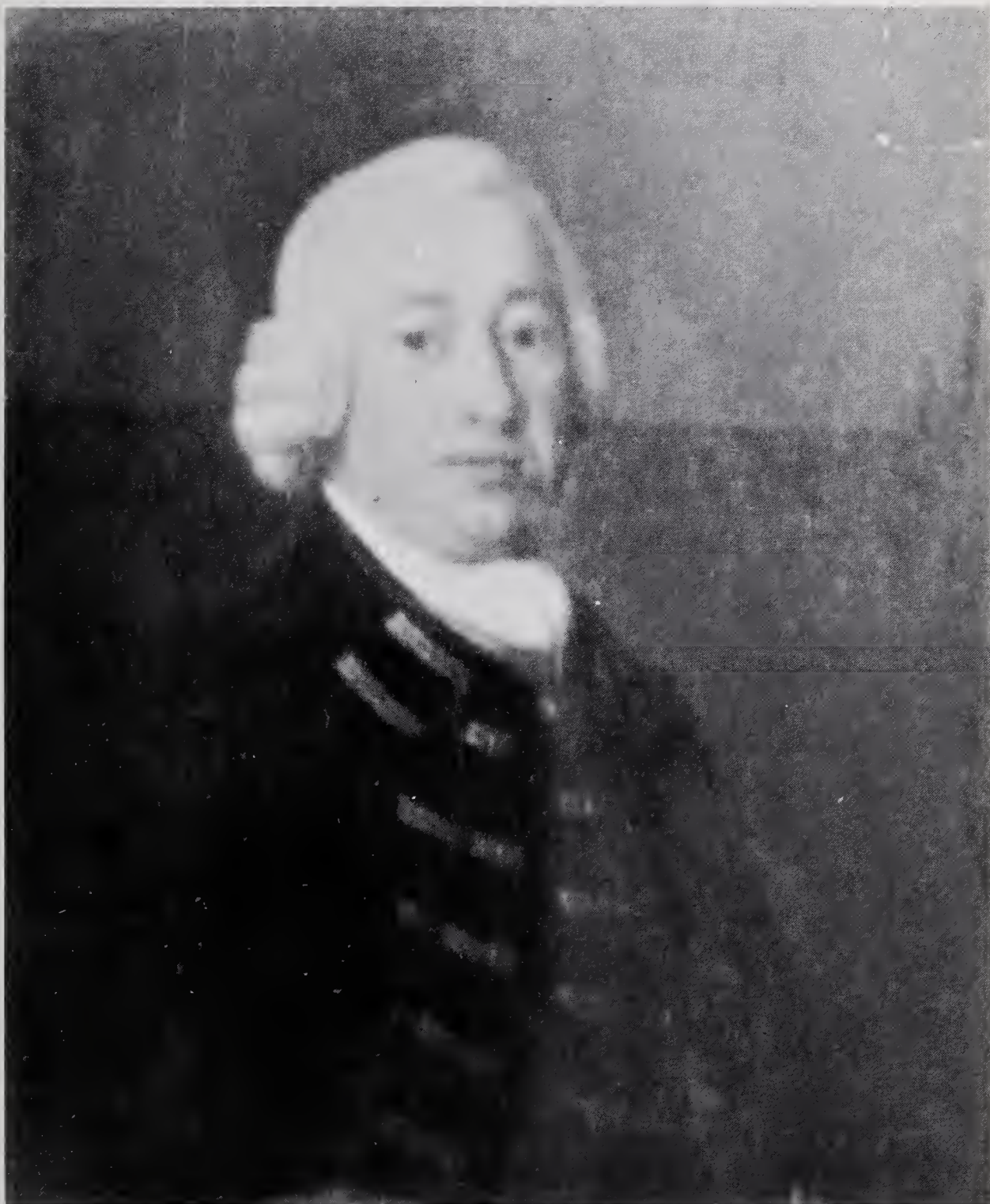
Tower of London,
August 17, 1746

Dear Boyd:

I must take this way to bid you farewell and I pray God He may forever bless you and guide you in this world, and bring you to a happy immortality in the years to come. I will likewise give you my last advice. Seek God in your youth and when you are old He will not depart from you. Be at pains to acquire good habits, that they may grow and become strong to you. Love mankind and do justice to all man. Do good to as many as you can and neither shut your ears nor your purse to those in distress when it is in your power to relieve. Believe me, you will find more joy in one beneficent action and in your cool morning you will be more happy with the reflection of having made one person so, who without your assistance would have been miserable, than in the enjoyment of all the pleasures of such which pall in the using—and of all the pomps and gaudy shoes of the world. Live within your circumstances by which means you will have in your power to do good to others; prefer the public interest to your own whenever they interfere. (Love your family and your children when you have any, but never let your regard for them drive you on the rock I split upon; when on that account I departed from my principles and brought the guilt of rebellion on my head, for which I am now under the sentence justly due to my crime). Use all your interest to get your brother pardoned and brought home as soon as possible, and his circumstances and bad influences of those he is among may not induce him to accept of foreign service and lose him both to his country and his family. If money can be found to support him, I wish you would advise him to go to Geneva where his principles of religion and liberty will be confirmed, and where he may stay till you see if a pardon can be procured for him. As soon as Commodore

Barnet comes home, inquire for your brother "Billie" and take care of him on my account. I must again recommend your unhappy Mother to you, comfort her and take all the care you can of your brothers, and may God in His infinite mercy preserve, guide and conduct you, and then through all the vicissitudes of this life and after it, bring you to the habitation of the just and make you happy in the enjoyment of himself to all eternity.

Your Loving and Unfortunate Father,
WILLIAM, EARL OF KILMARNOCK



WILLIAM BOYD, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock (1704-1746)

A DOZEN GENERATIONS OF THE BOYD AND COFFIN FAMILIES IN AMERICA (1642-1961)

The history of America is reflected in the history of twelve generations—from the seventeenth century to the present:

- The early settlement of the American Colonies
- Early Indian and Colonial Wars
- Revolutionary War
- Tippecanoe and the War of 1812
- Westward migration and the Sioux Wars
- Civil War with its Division of American Families
- Reconstruction Era and its Problems
- Spanish-American War
- World War I
- World War II
- Korean War

The lives of our people reflect this history in books, letters, in biographies, and in personal contributions toward the development of America. The histories of these families picture the experiences of the thousands of American families during the formation and growth of our nation. Many nationalities are represented in the pages which follow and add emphasis to the name "The Melting Pot"—the English, the Scotch, the Danes, the Swiss, and the Dutch have left their European forebears and melted their lives in America as Americans.

We hope that the study of the people and their experiences during the past three centuries will make the history of America seem more real and intimate to the readers of this generation. Any of a dozen or more early settlers could represent the ancestors of twelve generations ago. The Dressers, the Gilberts, the Patches, the Farringtons, the Adams', the Kings, or the Southgates—all were settlers whose families could replace the Coffins and the Boyds to tell the same story of the growth of America. We shall try to weave their lives into the story of twelve generations in the chapters which follow.

A DOZEN GENERATIONS IN AMERICA (1642-1961)

Coffin and Boyd Families

- 1 — TRISTRAM COFFIN Sr. (1605-1681) was the son of Peter and Joan Thember Coffyn and grandson of Nicholas and Joan Coffyn. He came to America in 1642 from Brixton in Devonshire, England, and settled with his family in Salisbury, Massachusetts. Tristram married Dionis Stevens in 1630 and had nine children. He was Commissioner at Salisbury, and later moved to the Island of Nantucket where he became Chief Magistrate under Governor Lovelace. His children were as follows:
- Peter (1631-1715) m. Abigail Starbuck, Dover, N. H.
 - Tristram Jr. (1632-1704) m. Judith Greenleaf Somerby, daughter of Capt. Edmund Greenleaf
 - Elizabeth (1634-1678) m. Capt. Stephan Greenleaf
 - Hon. James (1640-1720) m. Mary Severance, Salisbury, Mass., 1663, had 14 children
 - John (1641-1642) died in infancy
 - Deborah (1642-1642) died in infancy
 - Mary (1645-1717) m. Nathaniel Starbuck 1662 and had six children
 - John (1647-1711) m. Deborah Austin and had seven children
 - Stephan (1652-1734) m. Mary Bunker 1668 and had eight children
- 2 — LT. TRISTRAM COFFIN Jr. (1632-1704) was ten years old when the family moved to America. He was a lieutenant at Newbury in 1683, a magistrate for the county, and a Deputy 1695-1702 to the Massachusetts General Court. He married Judith Greenleaf Somerby (q.v.) (widow) in 1652 and built the Coffin House (q.v.) which still stands in Newbury. He became a Freemember in 1668 and was Deacon for 20 years. His children are as follows:
- Judith b. 1653 m. John Sanborn, Hampton, N. H.
 - Deborah b. 1655 m. Joseph Knight in 1677
 - Mary b. 1657 m. Joseph Little 1677
 - James b. 1659 m. Florence Hooke 1685 and had 11 children
 - John b. 1660 d. 1677
 - Lydia b. 1662 m. Moses Little; 2nd John Pike
 - Enoch b. 1663 d. 1675
 - Stephan b. 1664 m. Sarah Atkinson 1685 d. 1725, had 6 children
 - Peter b. 1667 m. Apphia Dole d. 1746, had 7 children
 - Nathaniel b. 1669 m. Sarah Brocklebank Dole who d. 1748
- 3 — HON. NATHANIEL COFFIN (1669-1748) married Sarah Brocklebank Dole in 1693. She was the daughter of Captain Brocklebank (q.v.) who was killed in action 1676 in King Phillips War, Sudbury, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Coffin was the Newbury Deputy (1719-1720) and a member of the Council 1730. He was deacon and town clerk of Newbury for 35 years. His children were raised in the Tristram Coffin House in Newbury. They were as follows:

John b. 1694

Apphia (1698-1799)

Rev. Enoch (1696-1728) graduated Harvard 1714

Brocklebank Samuel (1700-1727) graduated Harvard 1718

Col. Joseph (1702-1775)

Jane (1709-1783)

Edmund (1708-1732)

Moses (1711-1793)

- 4 — COL. JOSEPH COFFIN (1702-1773) married Margaret Morse (1702-1775), daughter of Benjamin Morse, Jr. July 15, 1725 and raised his family of eight children in the Tristram Coffin House at Newbury. He became town clerk of Newbury after his father's death and held it to his death (27 years). He became Lt. Colonel in the Massachusetts militia in 1763. His children were as follows:

Sarah (1726-1805) m. Rev. Daniel Little

Enoch (1728-1728) died in infancy

Mary (1729-1735)

Major Joshua (1731-1774) m. Sarah Bartlett 1755 and had 12 children

David (1733-1759) m. Mary Pike

Susanna (1735-1788) m. James Boyd

Rev. Paul, D.D. (1737-1821) m. Mary Gorham. Harvard 1759. Ordained 1763

Dr. Charles. M.D. (1741-1821) m. Hepzibah Carnes. Harvard 1759. Physician in Newbury

- 5 — SUSANNA COFFIN (1735-1788) m. James Boyd Aug. 11, 1757 after his arrival in America from Kilmarnock, Scotland. Susanna was raised in the Tristram Coffin House in Newbury. James Boyd was the 10th child of Hon. Robert Boyd, and grandson of William Boyd, 1st Earl of Kilmarnock. James was born 1732 and died in Boston, 1798. James and Susanna had nine children:

Mary Lee b. 1778

Capt. Joseph Coffin (1760-1823) b. Newbury, Mass.

Robert (1758-1827) m. Ruth Smith and Hannah Greenleaf.

He had four children, John, William, Robert, and Lendal Francis (1766-1834) m. William Little and had eight children: William, Maria, Caroline, Margaret, Comelia, Marcellus, Frances, Semphonia

Charles Coffin (1770-1861)

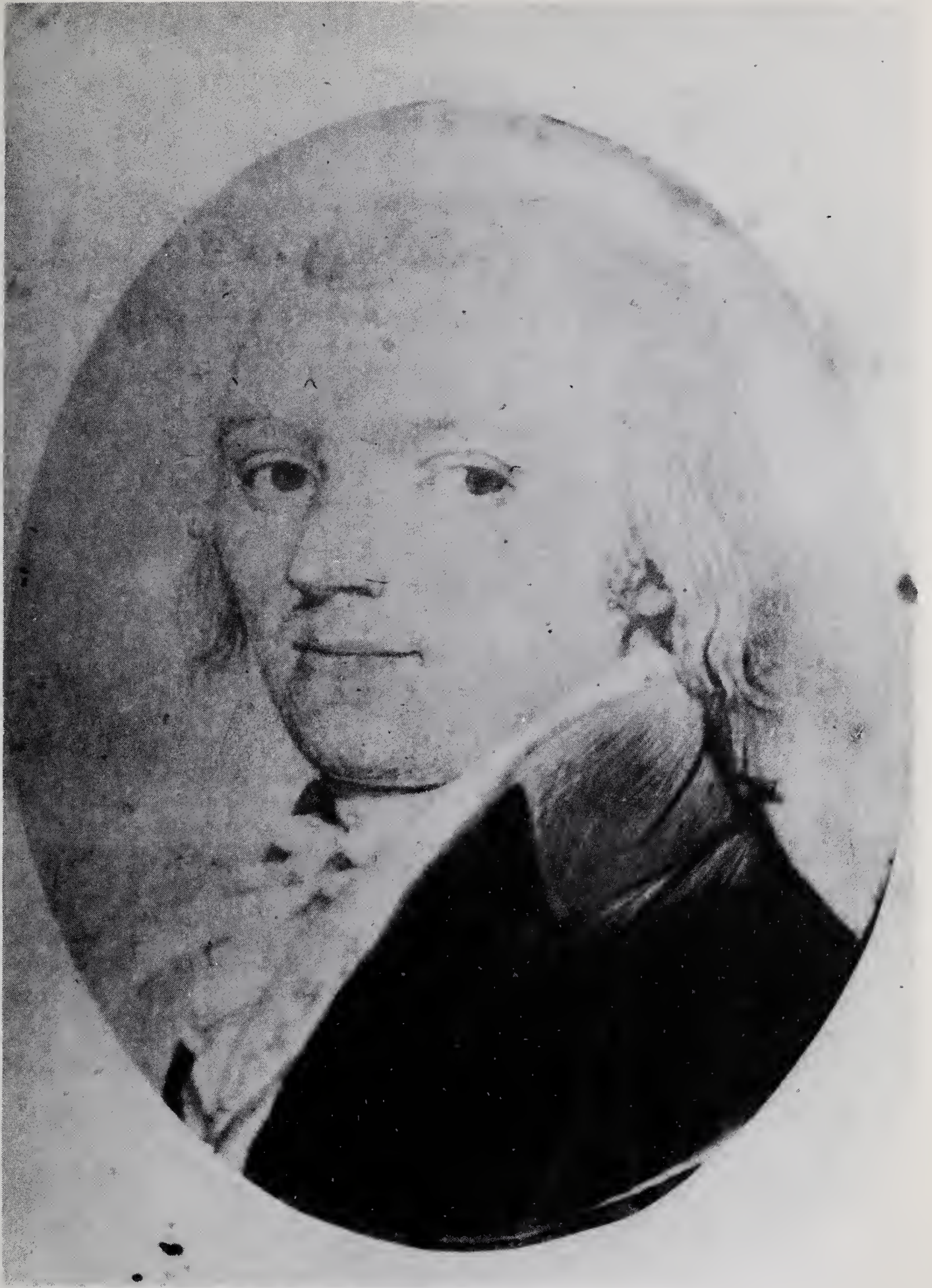
Margaret b. 1772, m. Woodbury Storer 1792 and had four children: Rev. John, Robert, Dr. David, and Judge Bellamy

Rev. Ebenezer Little b. 1768, m. Sarah Frazier 1796 and had four children: Ebenezer, Cleopas, Joanna, and Rev. John

Gen. John Parker (1764-1830) had two natural children.

William (1776-1800) was studying medicine at Harvard 1796

- 6 — CAPTAIN JOSEPH COFFIN BOYD (1760-1823) was born in Newbury, Mass. and moved to Portland, Maine soon after 1784 and went into trade. On January 24, 1796 he married Isabella



CAPTAIN JOSEPH COFFIN BOYD—First treasurer of the State of Maine, Captain of the Portland, Me. militia of Federal Volunteers, and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He served in War of 1812 as District Paymaster from 4 Jan. 1813 to date of honorable discharge 15 June 1815.



SAMUEL STILLMAN BOYD—Supreme Court Judge of the State of Mississippi. Lived with his wife and children at "Arlington", Natchez, Mississippi.

Southgate (1779-1821) who was the daughter of Judge Robert Southgate, M.D. and Mary King. Mary King was the sister of Hon. Rufus King (1755-1827) who served as Senator from New York 1789-96, 1819-24, was U. S. Minister to Great Britain (1796-1803), was Federalist candidate for Vice President 1808 and 1812, and Candidate for President 1816. Mary King was also half-sister of Cong. Cyrus King and Sen. and Gov. William King of Maine.

Joseph Coffin Boyd was elected Captain of the Portland militia of Federal Volunteers 1798. He went to France in 1802 where he remained 18 months and returned to become Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He served in War of 1812 as District Paymaster from 4 January 1813 to 15 June, 1815. He was elected Treasurer of the State of Maine, 1820, and served in this capacity until his death. His wife "of transcendant beauty and accomplishment" was described by her teacher as follows: "I never knew one male or female of more extraordinary mind than was evinced by that gifted young lady." Together Joseph and his wife had 14 children:

Mary Southgate (1797-1861) m. John Merrill M.D. of Portland, Me. They had three children: John, M.D., Mary, and Charles

Charles Orlando (1800-1863)

Ellen Abbrussia (1803-1826)

Robert Southgate (1804-1877) m. Margaret Hall and had three children:

Joel (1836-1894), Robert Southgate (1842-1887), and Samuel Stillman of Portland (1838-1883). Samuel had six children:

Louis Churchill, Margaret Stanwood, Samuel Stillman (1871-1953), Alice, Robert S., and James Churchill (1871-1954) who had two sons, Col. James Wellington, and John Stillman of Portland, Me.

Miranda Elizabeth (1807-1830)

Judge Samuel Stillman Boyd (1807-1869) m. Catharine Charlotte Wilkins of Natchez, Miss. He became Supreme Court Judge of Mississippi. His children were: Erroll b. 1847, Samuel b. 1849, Isabella Forrester of London b. 1845, Catharine Charlotte, who married James Surget and had "Carlotta" McKittrick, and Anne Maria Rhodes. "Anne" had two daughters: Dorothy (Mrs. Morrel) Feltus, Washington, Miss. and Catharine (Mrs. Robert) Campbell of Mobile, Ala. Samuel was named for Samuel Stillman, Baptist minister of Boston.

Isabella Susanna (1810-1825)

Frances Greenleaf (1809-1824)

Horatio Erroll (1810-1833)

Walter Bowne (1811-1903) farmed at Andover, Me. and became the first postmaster of Little Canada, Minnesota. He never married. He was named for his uncle, Walter Bowne, Mayor of New York City (1828-1833)



Walter B. Boyd, postmaster and farmer, Little Canada, Minn. (April 21, 1811-June 3, 1903, aged 92)



Rev. Frederick W. Boyd (1814-1880) Episcopal Minister, Waukesha, Wis. 1870-1875.

BROTHERS of Judge Samuel Boyd and Dr. Edward Boyd

Rev. Frederick William Boyd (1814-1880), Episcopalian minister of St. Matthews Episcopal Church 1875-1880, Waukesha, Wisconsin who married Mary Railey of Natchez, Miss. His children: Dr. James Railey, Dentist, Charles Mayo, Frederick William, Walter Stewart, and Lloyd "Tim" Tilghman, editor of "Milwaukee Journal"

Dr. Edward Augustus Boyd (1816-1889) m. Sarah Bragg Farrington, Andover, Me. He practiced medicine in Andover, Me. and St. Paul, Minn. He moved to St. Paul in 1854 and at the time of his death was the oldest practicing physician in St. Paul.

Augusta Murray Boyd (1819-1898) was born in Portland, Me. and married Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman of Philadelphia in 1843

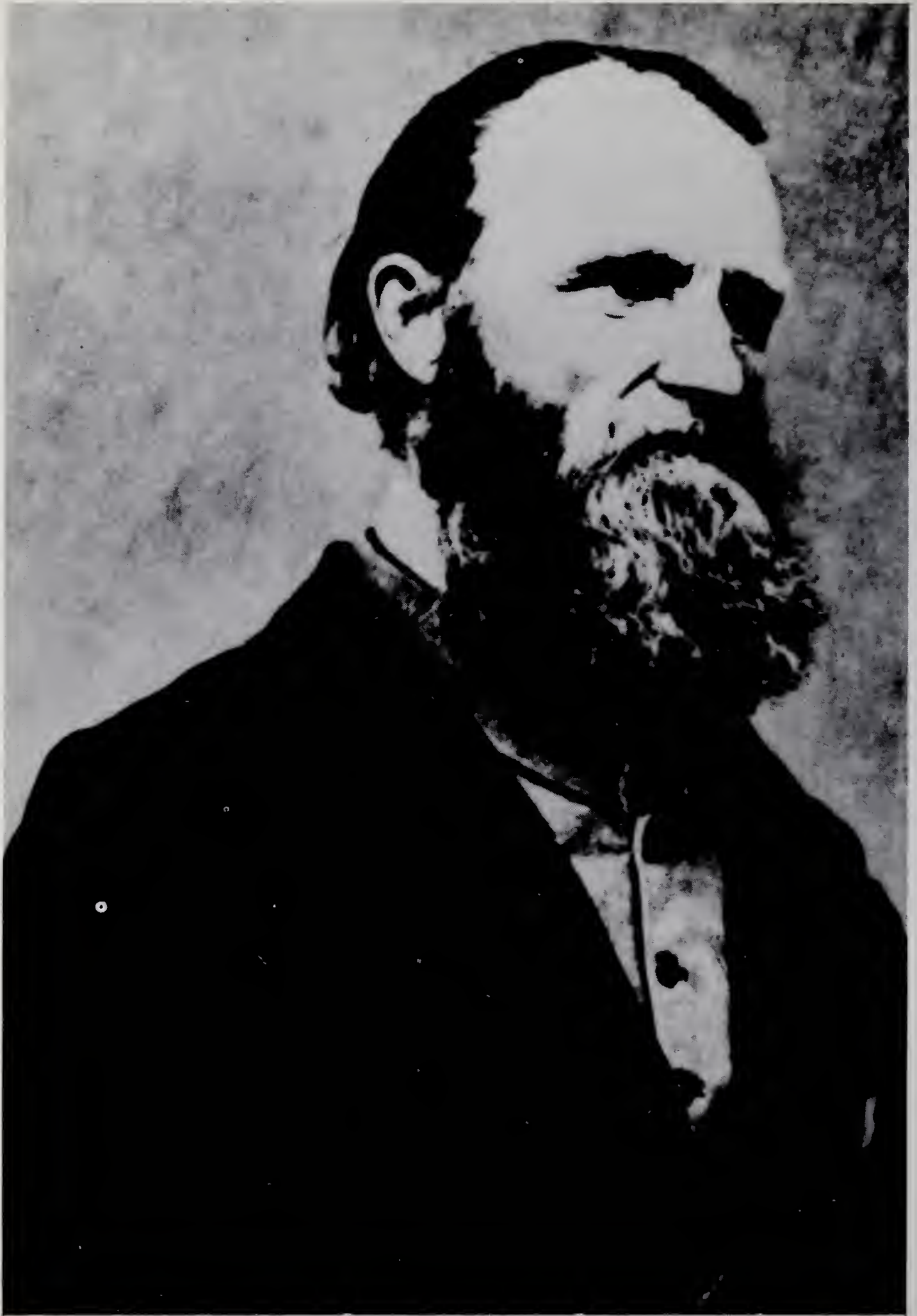
Octavia Caroline (1817-1826)

7 — EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOYD, M.D. (June 10, 1816-June 4, 1888) was born in Portland, Me., the son of Joseph Coffin Boyd and Isabella Southgate. He was a third cousin of the American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He married Sarah Bragg Farrington (1822-1895) on December 2, 1841. She was a daughter of John Farrington and Dolly Adams of Andover, Maine. The Farringtons were descended from Edmund who migrated from Olney, England April 1, 1635.

Edward Boyd attended the common schools of Portland, Me. and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins School in Vermont and the Homeopathic State Institute in Andover, Me. where he had moved in 1839 and where he and brother Walter bought a farm from Enoch Adams. He began medical practice in Maine in 1843, but moved to St. Paul, Minn. with his family in 1854. Here he practiced medicine until confined to his bed by his last illness in 1888. At that time he was the oldest practicing physician in St. Paul and in Minnesota. In 1856 he and his brother Walter purchased farm land near Little Canada, Minn. with \$3000.00 brought to them by their brother Samuel Stillman Boyd of Natchez, Mississippi. The money was delivered to them from the saddlebags on the horse Samuel was riding. Most of this land was later sold (1885) for about \$30,000.00. A small tract still remains in possession of the Boyd Estate.

Edward served for several years as justice of the peace in both Maine and in Ramsey County, Minn. He was a Mason, Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. He was a Lay Reader in the St. Paul's Episcopal Church in St. Paul, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery in that city. He was described as a hale, genial, pleasant gentleman; patriarchal-looking, with gray hair and gray whiskers. His children were:

John Stillman (1842-23) who became a corporal in the Union Army during the Civil War. He served in Co. K, 4th Minn. Inf. Vols. in Mississippi and Georgia campaigns. He married Emma Whitney and had two children, Helen Wright and Edward Augustus. He married secondly Laura Howell and had Donald A., Raymond, Lyle Howell, and Elizabeth Tuttle. He was a dentist



DR. EDWARD A. BOYD (1816-1888) began medical practice in Minnesota 1854—By 1885 he was the oldest homeopathic physician in St. Paul and the State of Minnesota.

and a justice of the peace in St. Paul. He moved to California with his younger children about 1900 and died in a veteran's hospital in that state.

Walter Bowne (1846-1916) became a corporal in the 1st Minn. Heavy Artillery Bn. in the Civil War. He served in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was a farmer and a politician and became a constable in St. Paul. He married Sarah Frances Bowers in 1869, was 6' 3½". He had three children: Florence Brown, Walter Erroll, and Laura Berthume.

Edward Augustus Jr. (1850-1927) operated a farm in Montana and became Justice of the Peace. He married Celeste Bowers McLain and had no children.

Allen Pierce (1854-1940) m. Ella Virginia Campbell and had four sons: Robert Southgate (bricklayer), Howard Cleveland, Allen Pierce Jr. (bricklayer), and William McKinley (Police Dept. St. Paul). Howard went to France with the A.E.F. of World War I.

Emma A. (1849-1873)

Frederick (1857-1866) died of pneumonia

George Burgess (1859-1929) m. Jennie Hinds and had three children: Leon Higginson, Isabella Farrington, and James Hinds. He was named for George Burgess, the first Episcopal Bishop of the State of Maine.

Charles King (1862-1911) was red-headed and married Christine Palm. They had no children

James Farrington (1866-1922) served as a corporal in the Spanish-American War. He was a member of B Company, New York 65th Reg't. He became a professional photographer and in that capacity photographed the Boer War in South Africa. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He never married

Isabella Southgate (1844-1861) unmarried, died of diabetes

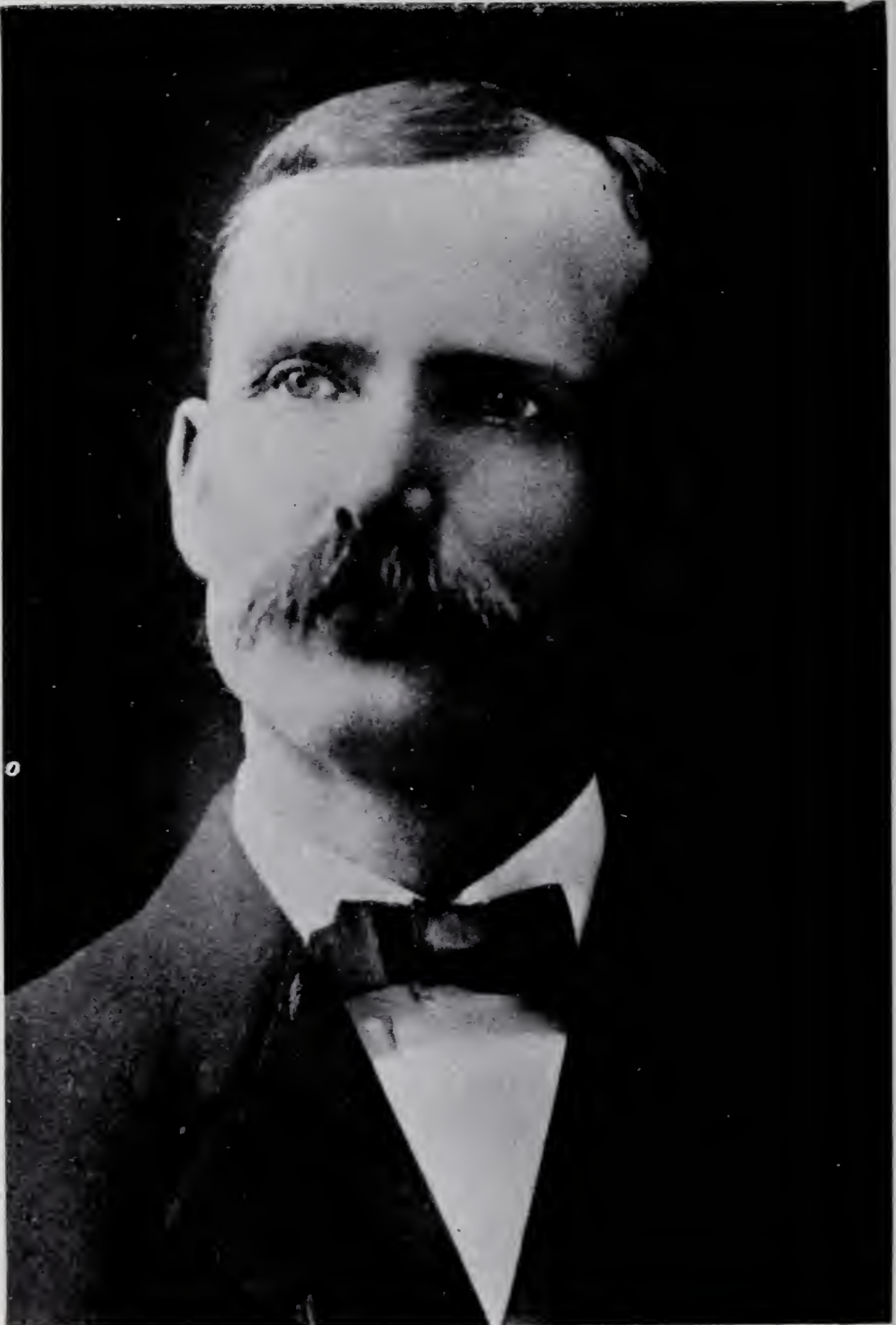
Sarah Augusta (1848-1868) unmarried, died of diabetes

Catharine Wilkins (1852-1854). She was named for the wife of her uncle, Judge Samuel Stillman Boyd.

8—GEORGE BURGESS BOYD (May 20, 1859-1929) was born in Little Canada, Minn. and married on his 22nd birthday Jennie Hinds (1862-1935) in 1881. He was a feed and fuel merchant on Rice St., St. Paul, Minn. In his later years he became active in real estate. He had three children:

Isabella Farrington (May 13, 1862-Nov. 8, 1958) was a teacher in the grammar schools of Minnesota for 30 years. She was a graduate of the Department of Education, University of Minnesota and was active in real estate operations. She never married. Buried in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn.

Leon Higginson (Oct. 12, 1884-) was admitted to the Bar of Minnesota following graduation from the University of Minnesota Night Law School. He married Marie Mollet in New York City and had nine children. He was named for his grandmother's third husband, Noel Higginson.



GEORGE B. BOYD—Feed and fuel merchant of St. Paul, Minn., father of Leon H. Boyd, Sr.

James Hinds (July 23, 1887-) graduated from the St. Paul School of law and married Marguerite Farrell and secondly Gladys Ingalls. He had two children: James H. Jr. and Marguerite Farrell of St. Paul. He has been active in contracting and real estate businesses. His son served in Italy during World War II.

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- 9 —LEON HIGGINSON BOYD (1884-) was born in St. Paul Oct. 12, 1884. He married Marie Mollet, daughter of Rosina Rufenacht (1846-1914) and Alcide Johann Mollet (1859-1931) of Dotzigen, Berne and Unteramsern, Solothurn, Switzerland, respectively. Although having only a German village school education, Alcide continued to study and learned French and shorthand to qualify as money order clerk in the Berne Post Office. Alcide Mollet migrated to America in 1893 from Switzerland where he had been engaged in the baking and post office businesses. Mr. Mollet served successive training periods in the Swiss Army, but because he feared losing his postal employment status by being recalled to active duty, he left Switzerland for America. He established the Mollet Dairy in St. Paul, Minn. and continued in this business almost up to the time of his return to Switzerland in 1919, where he spent the remainder of his life. He is buried in St. Katharinen Cemetery, Solothurn, Switzerland.

His daughter, Marie, named for her aunts Marie and Elizabeth, attended the University of Minnesota and taught school in Southern Minnesota, (Pine Island) before her marriage to Leon Boyd in 1906. Leon Boyd was graduated from University of Minnesota Night Law School and was employed in the contracting business 1905-1919, the farming business 1919-1942, and the real estate business since that time. He now lives near Alma, Wisconsin. His children are:

Beulah Farrington, B. Ed., school teacher, b. 1907 New York, m. Paul Hershey March 18, 1944 and had one son, Donald Paul, and a daughter Susan Marie who died in infancy and is buried in St. Paul, Minn., Oakland Cemetery. They live at Red Wing, Minn.

George Noel, M. Ed., school teacher, b. 1908 Detroit, Mich. m. Marjorie Palmer (1908-1960) in 1934 and had five children: Dianne Marie, Elaine Maxine, George Mattson, John Frederick, and Deborah Elise. He married secondly a widow, Lucille..... in Nov. 1960. They live at 1104 W. Main St., Frankfort, Ill.

Paul James, b. 1910 St. Paul, Minn. m. Marian Bredahl 1931, and secondly, Myrtle (Fischer) Wintz, 1947. With his first wife he had four children: Darrel Lee, Jeanine Marie, Bruce Leon, and Norlin Wayne. Paul remarried first wife Sept. 1955. He lives in Redondo Beach, California.

Marie Mollet, B. Ed., school teacher, b. 1911 St. Paul, Minn. m. Lawrence Rounkle and had two children, James and Robert. She married Millard Teekell 1958 and lives at Chowchilla, Calif. (1962)



Early photos of Leon H. Boyd and his wife Marie Mollet Boyd, then of St. Paul, Minnesota



LEON H. BOYD, building contractor, farmer, and realtor, and his wife Marie Elizabeth Mollet Boyd on the occasion of their 40th wedding anniversary, 1946.

Frederick Tilghman, Ph.D. b. 1913 St. Paul, Minn. m. Jeannette Dresser and had four daughters: Barbara Jean, Marilyn Jeannette, Virginia Lea, Bettie Kay, and one son, Frederick Tilghman, Jr.

Grace b. May 14, 1915. Died in infancy. Buried in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn.

Leon Higginson Jr. b. 1916 St. Paul, Minn. m. Margaret Turnbull and had two children, Daniel Lee, and Sandra Lae. He now lives in Modesto, Calif.

Robert Allen, teacher; b. 1919 Nelson, Wisconsin m. Betty Thorson b. 1924 Eau Claire, Wisc. and had two daughters, Carmian Marie and Margo Jean. He lived on the farm where he was born at Nelson, Wisc. until 1960 when he moved nearer Alma, Wisc. on Rte. Wis. 35.

Florence Marguerite b. 1926 Wabasha, Minn. m. Roger LaDuke May 22, 1948 and has four children: Linda Faye, Curtis Leigh, Karen Elizabeth, and Melanie Dawn. They live at Minneapolis, Minn.

10—LT. COLONEL FREDERICK TILGHMAN BOYD (1913-) b. 398 N. Fairview Ave., St. Paul, Minn., March 9, 1913 and attended the public schools of St. Paul and Nelson, Wisconsin. He was named for father's cousin, Frederick Boyd Tilghman of New York. He received the Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture and Education (1934) and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (1938) from the University of Wisconsin. He married Jeannette Marion Dresser Aug. 21, 1937. He was employed as Research Agronomist, Florida Experiment Station (1938-1941 and again 1953-). He served during World War II in the Army of the United States 1942-1946 and in Korean War from 1951-1952 after having been commissioned from ROTC as Second Lieutenant of Infantry, 1934. He was promoted to First Lieutenant 1943, to Captain, 1945, to Major, 1953, and to Lt. Colonel, 1960. He was employed as agronomist for Raoul & Haney, 1941, Belle Glade, Fla., for American Cyanamid Co., N. Y. as Midwest Agriculturist 1945-1948, for Crow' Hybrid Corn Co., Milford, Ill. 1948-1950, and concurrently, was consultant for South Coast Corporation, Houma, La., 1948-1951. His children are:

Barbara Jean B.B.A., b. Mar. 17, 1939, Pahokee, Fla. Now employed with Federal Social Security Administration

Marilyn Jeannette, B.M.E., b. Mar. 8, 1941, Pahokee, Fla.

Virginia Lea b. Dec. 11, 1942, Rockford, Ill.

Bettie Kay b. Mar. 12, 1944 Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Frederick Tilghman, Jr. b. Mar. 20, 1959, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

They live at 5305 S. W. 12th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. where Dr. Boyd is in charge of the University of Florida Plantation Field Laboratory.

DECENDANTS OF EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOYD AND SARAH FARRINGTON**

JOHN STILLMAN BOYD (Dec. 3, 1842-Jan. 4, 1923) m. Emma Whitney
Dec. 3, 1867 and secondly Laura Howell

1st Marriage Children:

Helen Stoddard Wright (Nov. 19, 1868-1928)

Edward Augustus (1872-1954) (John W.)

Mrs. Michael Jerry

Loretta Marie Hahzelbruck

2nd Marriage Children:

Raymond (died in infancy)

Donald Alexander (1889-1960)

Lyle Howard (1889-) m. Kathryn Yost

Robert Lyle (1917-)

Lyle Howard (died in infancy)

Elizabeth Jean m. Julian Tuttle

Stuart B., La Habra, Calif.

Julian M.

ISABELLA SOUTHGATE BOYD (1844-1861) unmarried

WALTER BOWNE BOYD (June 25, 1846-1916) m. Sarah Francis
Bowers May 17, 1864

Florence (1874-) m. -----Brown, 755 Conway, St. Paul, Minn.

Gordon

Clinton

William

Walter Erroll m. 1887 Adeline-----

Daughter (died aged 15)

Laura b. 1869 m. Arthur Berthume

Arthur (7 children)

Laura (5 children)

Florence m. E. L. Nye, 1776 Jefferson, St. Paul

SARAH AUGUSTUS BOYD (1848-1868) unmarried

EDWARD AUGUSTUS JR. (June 15, 1850-Oct. 8, 1926) m. Celeste
Bowers McLlaine (no children)

CATHARINE WILKINS BOYD (1852-1854)

ALLEN PIERCE BOYD (Oct. 27, 1854-1940) m. Ella Virginia Campbell
(1865-Jan. 2, 1950)

Robert Southgate (1884-1955) m. Emma Johanna Klugge, d. 1957

Marie Ella m. Edward Selden June 1- (no children) St.
Paul, Minn.

Cora Isabel m. Earl Selden (Gardenia, Calif.)

Cora m. Dwight Swearinger

Dwight Dec. 17, 1950

Creag b. 1952

Corrine b. 1958

** Edward Augustus Boyd was born June 10, 1816 in Portland, Maine.
He married Sarah Bragg Farrington Dec. 2, 1841. She was born
Aug. 20, 1820 in Andover, Maine and died Nov. 7, 1895. Dr. E. A.
Boyd died June 4, 1888.

Earl Wadsworth m. Jeannette Kensler
 Pamela
 Scott
 Richard Earl
 Jean Marie m. Bob Plunk
 Connie
 Tracy
 Michael
 Kathy,
 Patricia
 Robert m. Shirley Cassidy
 Dick (Richard) b. 1945
 Sue Carol b. 1949
 Emma Johanna m. Ray Keefe (Santa Monica, Calif.)
 James m. Martha Emerson
 Julie Ann d. Dec. 31, 1957
 Nancy m. James Donohue
 Edward Allen Pierce (Nov. 24, 1911-Dec. 16, 1961) m. Ida
 Pink b. Nov. 25, 1912
 Karlene Jane m. Warren Arthur Strelow Nov. 1, 1958
 Howard Cleveland m. Lillian Harty
 Galvin Joseph m. Kathleen Winnifred Huttner May 6, 1950
 Mauryeen m. Paul Lange Jan. 26, 1946
 Paulette
 Sarah Isabel m. Robert Lehman
 Cleveland
 Sheilah Maun m. Roy Elmer Lundstrom Dec. 28, 1957
 Bibiana m. Jerome Cassidy Nov. 8, 1958
 Judith Ann
 Allen Pierce m. Olive Graham Oct. 3, 1917
 Graham Francis m. Phyllis-----
 William Louis
 William
 Richard
 William McKinley m. Catharine Tiller
 Marguerite Doris m. -----Rollinger
 Virginia Lynn
 Nikolee Catharine
 FREDERICK ALLEN BOYD (July 3, 1857-1866)
 GEORGE BURGESS BOYD (May 20, 1859-August 25, 1929) m. Jennie
 Hinds (April 13, 1862-July 18, 1935)
 Isabella Farrington (1882-1958) never married
 Leon Higginson b. Oct. 12, 1884, m. July 11, 1906 Marie E. Mollet
 b. June 17, 1883
 Beulah Farrington b. June 9, 1907 m. Paul Hershey (b. Aug.
 31, 1909) March 18, 1944
 Donald Paul Hershey b. Jan. 25, 1945
 Susan Marie (b. May 20 d. May 21, 1952)
 George Noel b. Aug. 3, 1908 m. Feb. 13, 1934 Marjorie Palmer
 (Feb. 2, 1908-Sept. 23, 1960)
 Diane Marie b. April 3, 1935 W. Frankfort, Ill.
 Elaine Maxine b. June 2, 1938 Raymond, Ill. m. Robert
 E. Moore 1959
 George Mattson b. Sept. 28, 1944 Joliet, Ill.

John Frederick b. Nov. 4, 1949 Glendale, Calif.
 Deborah Elise b. Dec. 18, 1954 Anna, Ill.
 Paul James b. Feb. 16, 1910 m. Marian Bredahl (b. Jan. 17, 1911) 1931.
 Darrell Lee b. May 16, 1932 m. Patricia Louise Johnson May 4, 1957
 Julie Lynn b. March 4, 1958; Laurel Lee Sept. 3, 1959
 Jeannine Maree b. Dec. 20, 1935 m. Richard Dale Hansel Aug. 25, 1956
 Holly Jeannine b. July 25, 1957, Kara Ann Sept. 7, 1960
 Norlin Wayne b. Feb. 25, 1942
 Bruce Leon b. Sept. 3, 1943
 Marie Mollet b. Apr. 17, 1911 m. Hobart Lawrence Rounkle
 James Allen b. Sept. 11, 1944
 Robert Milton b. May 12, 1943
 Frederick Tilghman b. March 9, 1913 m. Aug. 21, 1937,
 Jeannette Dresser b. March 2, 1916
 Barbara Jean b. March 17, 1939 Pahokee, Fla. B. Bus. Adm. U. of Miami 1961
 Marilyn Jeannette b. March 8, 1941 Pahokee, Fla.
 Virginia Lea b. Dec. 11, 1942 Rockford, Ill.
 Bettie Kay b. March 12, 1944 Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
 Frederick Tilghman Jr. b. March 20, 1959 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 Grace b. May 15, d. May 16, 1915
 Leon Higginson Jr. b. July 9, 1961 m. Margaret Turnbull
 Daniel Lee b. March 3, 1946
 Sandra Lee b. July 13, 1947
 Robert Allen b. Sept. 28, 1919 m. Sept. 5, 1942 Betty Thorson (b. July 25, 1924)
 Carmian Marie b. Nov. 10, 1944
 Margo Jean b. May 21, 1948
 Florence Marguerite b. July 17, 1926 m. May 22, 1948 Roger Willis LaDuke b. March 6, 1923
 Linda Faye b. Sept. 4, 1949
 Curtis Leigh b. Nov. 8, 1951
 Karen Elizabeth b. July 24, 1953
 Melanie Dawn b. Oct. 13, 1955
 James Hinds b. July 23, 1887 m. Marguerite Farrell (1892-1924) May 14, 1916 and 2nd Gladys Ingalls Nov. 1927
 James Hinds Jr. b. Feb. 24, 1917 m. Laura Jagger (b. Feb. 2, 1921) June 14, 1947
 Cynthia (Twin) Louise b. May 25, 1948
 Marcia b. April 4, 1950
 Brian James Walter b. May 23, 1957
 Susan Elizabeth b. March 1959
 Marguerite Farrell b. March 14, 1924 m. Robert Skeetz and 2nd Peter Temple Perrine
 Bonnie Leta Skeetz b. April 4, 1957
 Peter Gregory Perrine Jr. b. Jan. 20, 1959
 CHARLES KING BOYD (1862-May 18, 1911) m. Christine Palm (no children)
 JAMES FARRINGTON BOYD (1866-March 2, 1927) never married



Burial marker of pioneer Dr. Edward A. Boyd and his wife Sarah Farrington Boyd, Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minnesota.

AS COUSINS WE MET

Now after exposing the branches of the family tree, it is only right to share some of the experiences which contributed to the assemblage of this family history.

Late in 1948 I was riding through southern Louisiana with three executives of that state's far-flung sugar cane industry. Mr. David Pipes of Southdown Plantation asked if I was a relative of the old Colonel Boyd of Louisiana State University. That person did not register with me, and I answered that as far as I knew, the only Boyds of our branch who had settled in the South were in Natchez, Mississippi before the Civil War and that we knew nothing of the later generations. Mr. Pipes with great surprise remarked that his wife had grown up in Natchez and knew some of the Boyd family. We later found that this family consisted of children and grandchildren of Judge Samuel Boyd who was a brother of my great-grandfather, Dr. Edward Boyd, pioneer physician of St. Paul, Minnesota.

We met one of the Judge's granddaughters, Mrs. Morrell (Dorothy) Feltus of Washington, Mississippi, who displayed silverware inscribed with the Boyd crest, and an oil painting of Tristram Coffin, Jr., our common ancestor of 300 years before. The spelling of my middle name, 'Tilghman' proved convincingly to her that we also were kin to Gen. Tilghman, whose monument she had seen unveiled many years before in the National Memorial Cemetery at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

This chance meeting of distant cousins of a family separated for nearly 100 years, provided the necessary encouragement to find other relatives, however distant.

Three years later during my Christmas leave from the Korean War, my wife and I went with her brother Gilbert Dresser to Rowley, and Newburyport, Massachusetts to explore the cemeteries and ancestral homes of our forebears. Rowley, Gilbert explained, was the early home of the Dressers in America. At Newburyport, the finding of the grave marker of Susanna Coffin Boyd listing her children, and the Tristram Coffin House across the street, attested to significant personal early American ancestry.

In 1953 my father corresponded with his cousins in Portland, Maine who were descended from Robert Boyd, brother of Mrs. Lloyd (Augusta) Tilghman, and Dr. Edward, and Judge Samuel Boyd. It was learned that Robert's grandson James and his son John and family were then in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. James soon passed away at age 83, and John and his family returned to Portland. It was our pleasure to have met these cousins during their short stay in Florida.

Similarly, when traveling in New Jersey in 1958, we visited the Tilghman home at Madison. There we were informed that Sidell Tilghman, Jr., grandson of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, lived in Ormond Beach, Florida with his wife and two sons, Richard and Sidell III. Naturally we stopped and visited these cousins for a short time on our return home.

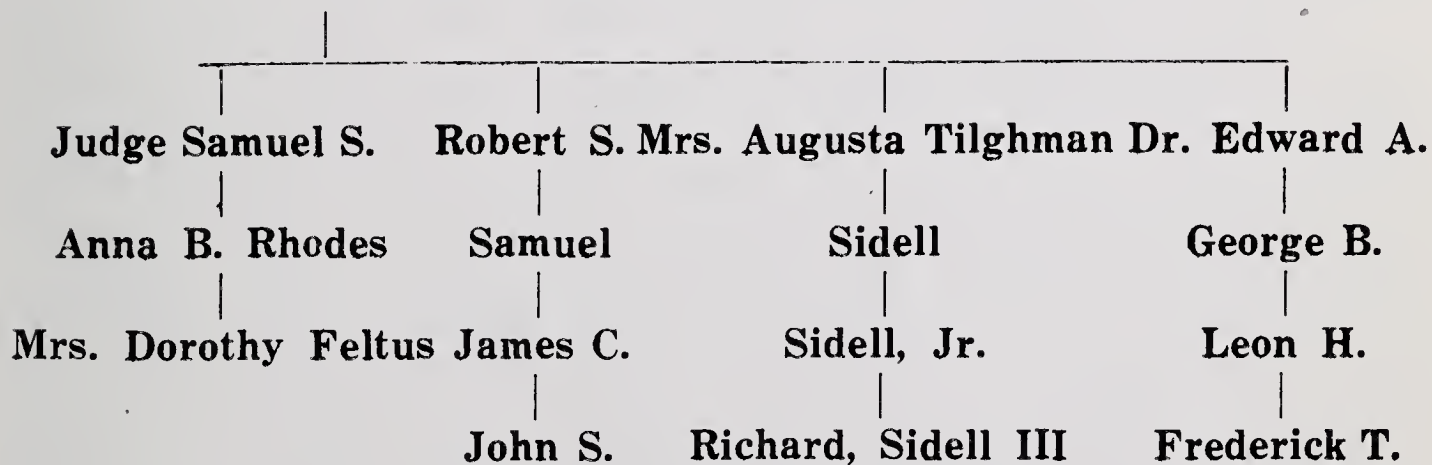
Meanwhile, after searching in many libraries, I found the listing of Gilbert Boyd, present Lord Kilmarnock, in "WHO'S WHO" 1951, London. Subsequent correspondence showed Kilmarnock had officiated as Lord High Constable of Scotland at the Coronation of Elizabeth II. It was not until our visit to Europe in 1961 that my wife and I had the extremely good fortune of meeting the Chief of the Boyd Clan, Lord Kilmarnock. He displayed for us the family keepsakes, paintings, and his Coat of Arms with proven pedigree.

From London we traveled to Edinburgh, and Kilmarnock, Scotland. In Kilmarnock, John Thomson, librarian at Dick Institute, uncovered for us the original Boyd papers, dating from 1466 to the 17th Century. Here we also photographed an oil painting of the last Earl of Kilmarnock. We later received photocopies of the original Boyd papers from this newly-acquired friend, John Thomson, to whom we shall ever be indebted.

Our succeeding travels to Rowley, England, to Geneva and Berne, Switzerland, and to Kolding and Stubbekobing, Denmark, brought our European ancestors close enough to make this book especially meaningful to us—and we hope to others who may read it.

The Boyd family motto "CONFIDO" means 'I trust.' I now trust that the American descendants of the Kilmarnock Boyds will continue to add to the family tradition a heritage as honorable as that from the recorded past.

JOSEPH COFFIN BOYD (1760-1823)



MOLLET-RUFENACHT FAMILY

Alcide Johann Mollet was born in Unteramsern, Solothurn, Switzerland, in 1859. His father Johann Mollet died when he was quite young and his mother married for the second time to a Mr. Stampfli by whom she had other children. Alcide married Rosina Rufenacht of Dotzigen, Berne, Switzerland, about 1880. Rosina Rufenacht, the youngest of five children, was only five years old when her mother, a Weingardt (1816-1851) died of gallstones at the age of 35. Rosina's father, a Rufenacht, was a basket weaver and came to Dotzigen where reed and willow growth in the Aare River bottoms provided plenty of raw material for weaving. Later drainage of the river basin destroyed the willow growth and Mr. Rufenacht, after again marrying, left Dotzigen. His children by his first wife consisted of two boys, Benedict and Hans (John), and three girls. Benedict operated a farm on the south edge of Dotzigen with its water wheel grain mill, its bakery, and farm land, which is now operated by the Schar family. Hans learned the shoemaking trade and became the shoemaker at Corgemont. He later (about 1881) migrated with his family to St. Paul, Minn. where at North St. Paul he purchased and developed the Rufenacht Dairy (Corgemont Farm). The girls, Marie, Elise, and Rosina went to Biel where they worked as servants. Rosina herded goats and was confirmed in Swiss Reform Church in Buren, Berne. The girls later entered a maternity hospital as student midwives and nurses. The oldest sister Marie eventually became head of this hospital. The training course in obstetrics and nursing was three years in length and developed quite competent nurses. Both Rosina and Elise later practiced nursing, Rosina having served as midwife for about 1,000 deliveries with only one death.

Alcide and Rosina had only one child, Marie Elizabeth Mollet, born at 18 Spitalgasse, Berne, Switzerland, where Alcide worked as a baker and as a postal clerk. He served as Army nurse during his military tours of duty but rather than continue military tours he left for America alone in 1892. His wife and daughter joined him three years later in North St. Paul, Minnesota, after an ocean voyage of only six days. In Minnesota, Alcide purchased and developed the Mollet Dairy of St. Paul which he continued to operate until about 1917. His wife died of pernicious anemia Aug. 9, 1914 and is buried in Elmhurst Cemetery in St. Paul. Late in 1919 Alcide returned to Switzerland and lived at Gossliwil, Solothurn, Switzerland. He died in 1931 and is buried in St. Katarinen Cemetery in Solothurn.



GENERAL JOHN PARKER BOYD
(WAR OF 1812)
BATTLES OF TIPPECANOE
AND CHRYSLER'S FARM

General John Parker Boyd was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts Dec. 21, 1764, son of James and Susanna Coffin Boyd. He entered the Army in 1786 as an ensign in the 2nd Regiment. In 1787 he was appointed, by Gov. John Hancock, lieutenant of a company in Boston. In 1789 he went to India, raised three battalions of troops and hired them to the Tippo Sultan. Under Nizan Ali Kahn he was given command in Madras, and at one time had 10,000 men at his disposal. He obtained favor in India in a sort of guerilla service. He had a natural daughter by Husina at Ponah, (1797) India, who was baptized Frances by a Catholic priest. He had a natural son, Wallace, by Marie Rupell in 1814, cared for by his sister, Frances Little, and for whom he wished a military career. John Boyd returned to America in 1808 and was appointed colonel of the 4th Infantry Regiment, U.S.A. He led this regiment to the Western frontier and encamped first on the Ohio River area of Indiana.

Battle of Tippecanoe—November 7, 1811

Indian attacks on American settlers along the western frontier prompted President James Madison to authorize William H. Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, to call out the Indiana militia and to request the services of the 4th U. S. Infantry under command of Col. John Parker Boyd to deal with the Indians. Harrison had a conference with Tecumseh, Shawnee Indian chief, but Tecumseh's brother, the Prophet, gathered a force of more than 2,500 Indians at Prophet's Town on the Wabash River. Gov. Harrison issued orders at Vincennes Sept. 22, 1811, placing all the Infantry Regulars and Militia in a small brigade under the command of Col. John P. Boyd, acting Brig. General. The Army under Harrison's command numbered about 900 men. It left Vincennes Sept. 22, 1811, and advanced up the Wabash River, establishing Ft. Harrison, and meeting the enemy near Prophet's town Nov. 6, 1811. Agreement was reached with the Prophet's scouts to discuss the difficulties with the Prophet on the following day. Harrison's men established a bivouac area on an elevated triangular area where there was access to both wood for fuel and to water. At 4 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 11, 1811, the Indians attacked the American forces. Within two minutes the entire Harrison command was in position and firing on the enemy. Approximately 100 Indians were killed and the rest were put to flight as soon as daylight arrived. Gen. Harrison in his official report of the action wrote: "The Infantry formed a small brigade under the immediate orders of Col. Boyd. The Colonel throughout the action, manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders; in keeping men to their post and exhorting them to fight with valor." On Nov. 27, 1811, the House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory "Resolved that the thanks of this house be given Col. John P. Boyd, the second in command, to the officers, non-

commissioned officers and private soldiers comprising the Fourth United States Regiment of Infantry together with all the United States Troops under his command for the distinguished regularity, discipline, coolness, and undaunted valor so eminently displayed by them in the late brilliant and glorious battle fought with the Shawnee Prophet and his confederates on the morning of the 7th of November, 1811, by the Army under the command of His Excellency, William Henry Harrison."

Nearly 30 years later the campaign slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" elected William H. Harrison, 9th President of the United States. Boyd was promoted to Brig. General Aug. 26, 1812.

General Boyd was placed in command of the Northern Army after the defeats of General Dearborn at Detroit and Canada. Boyd led a brigade May 27, 1813, at the capture of the Canadian Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara River. Later, under orders from Gen. Wilkinson, Commander-in-Chief, he again crossed to the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River to contain the British while Wilkinson moved an army by boats down the river toward Montreal.

Battle of Chrysler's Farm

General Boyd tried to drive a wedge between the river and the British troops. Col. Ripley's 21st Regiment on Nov. 11, 1813, emerged into Chrysler's field near Williamsburg, Ontario, and met two British regiments under Col. Morrison. The order to charge was given and the English troops were driven back, but regrouped and counter-attacked. They were again repulsed. Meantime the Wilkinson Army passed safely by on the St. Lawrence in the flotilla of boats. Had their progress been impeded, armed British vessels under Capt. Mulcaster would have overtaken the Americans before they reached the relative safety of the rapids which were not navigable to the heavier war vessels.

The Battle of Chrysler's Farm resulted in nearly one-fifth of the entire forces engaged being either killed or wounded. The British had much the advantage during the battle in having possession of a stone house in the middle of the field. Gen. Boyd lost 400 men in the engagement, among whom was Gen. Leonard Covington, who was shot through his body while heading a charge. This action has never received the praise it deserves, because of the disgraceful failure of the major campaign in Canada. Gen. Wilkinson had ordered Gen. Hampton to prepare to attack Montreal from the east, while the forces of Wilkinson attacked the city from the west. Gen. Hampton disobeyed orders and withdrew his troops southward toward Lake Champlain. Gen. Wilkinson therefore decided not to attack Montreal but to go into winter quarters at French Mills on the Salmon River. This failure of coordinated effort on the part of commanders produced the wholly fruitless result. For this failure Gen. Wilkinson was court-martialed, but acquitted.

Following the War of 1812, Gen. Boyd was honorably discharged June 15, 1815, and went to England to secure indemnity for saltpeter captured by a British cruiser. He obtained only the first installment of \$30,000. President Andrew Jackson, himself a general of the War of 1812, appointed Gen. Boyd U. S. Naval Officer at the Port of Boston in 1830. Boyd died, however, soon after his appointment. He published a pamphlet, "Documents and Facts Relative to Military Events During the Late War" (1816). He died Oct. 11, 1830.



Pvt. John Stillman Boyd
Civil War Union Soldier

CIVIL WAR EXPERIENCES OF JOHN STILLMAN BOYD, Eldest Son of Dr. Edward A. Boyd

The following letters relate the personal experiences of John S. Boyd during his four years of service in the 4th Infantry of Minnesota Volunteers in the Civil War. These letters were copied from originals kept by his son Donald Boyd in California.

Battles and Sieges Participated in During Civil War by John Stillman Boyd With His Company K of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, Minnesota Volunteers

Siege of Corinth, Miss.	May, 1862
Inka, Miss.	Sept. 19, 1862
Corinth, Miss.	Oct. 3-4, 1862
Forty Hills	May 3, 1863
Raymond	May 12, 1863
Jackson	May 14, 1863
Champion Hill	May 16, 1863
Assault on Vicksburg	May 22, 1863
Siege of Vicksburg	May - June, 1863
(Surrendered July 3, 1863)	
Allatoona, Ga.	Oct. 5, 1864
Siege of Savannah, Ga.	Dec., 1864
Columbia, S. C.	Feb. 17, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.	Mar. 20-21, 1864
Raleigh, N. C.	April, 1865

Went to Florence, S. C. with Bumner March 4, 1865.

Signed, H. N. HASMER, Capt.
Company Commander

CIVIL WAR LETTERS FROM JOHN STILLMAN BOYD
TO HIS PARENTS

Jacinto, Miss
Sept. 8, 1862

My Dear Parents

I jest got a letter from you I was very glad to hear that you were all well and doing so well with the farming, I suppose that Georg can talk quite plain by this time con't he? I am afraid that we shall never have to fight as long as we stop here. I want to go from here to some other place we have been about a month but I am afraid that we shall have to stay here a long time yet. We used to get plenty apples, peaches we do not get anymre now they are all gone. I guess that the Indian War will turn out as it did at Spirit Lake you are all to mutch excited jest now I was sorry that Dr. P had his horse stole and glad to hear that father was not in town that day and Mr. T for I think you are poor enough without a leting your horses go West and let me know who is drafted I am glad that they can not take any more of our folks ant you. Tell James B (Banta) to come down here if he can I would be verry glad to see him or anybody else that I know it would seem like home again to see old accuaintenc. You can think of more news to write than I can the times are so dull down here we do not see anyone but soldiers or nigers. James T (Tostevin) had a leter and three papers. I have not had a paper for a long time I do not know the reason why. The days are verry nice here it begins to feel like fall the nights are so cold. that I have to sleep with my pants on. I cannot think of mutch more to write I think I have done verry well for this time Good by

Yours John S. Boyd

Tallahatchie River, Miss.
March 30, 1863

Dear Father

I received your kind letter on yesterday I was very glad to hear from you and to know that you are well. I shall soon be able for duty again my appitite is returning slowly. I have not been so sick since I had the ague but I feel very thankful that I am geting along so well. There is a great many sick in the Reg't. George Smale has got his discharge and has gone home to see his pretty wife if I had one I should try and get mine. Lieut. Sherbrook has not been very well long back. I do not know mutch about Marten I do not dee him once in a weeck. I do not think mutch of him if he sees one of us he will not hardly turn his head to speak to us. I wonder why John wanted to join the Good Templers for again how many belong to the lodge do you know I got the gloves when we were down at Oxford they done me good servis I have them in knapsack. I do not believe we can ever whip the rebels for all our generals are after cotton not rebels that is considered safest I do not but it is. There is five months due us now and I do not know when we shall get it for my part it would come handy Give my respects to all Good by Yours Truly John S. Boyd

Tallahatchie River, Miss
March 31, 1863

My Dear Brother Walter

I will try and write you a few lines. You sayd that you shoot a plenty of chickens I would like to have one to make a soup I cannot eat mutch and what I do I have to force it down I cannot have—Mother fix it up for me as you can, I am glad that you got my likeness safe were they scratched any or not. I would like to get home and shoot some more ducks I should feel like a new man. Have you got plenty of potatoes. I feel to tired to write anymore at present so Good by

Your Brother

John Stillman Boyd Write soon

Vicksburg, Miss
Aug 31, 1863

My dear Parents

It has been a long time since I heard from you last. I suppose you are waiting for Peter to come down are you not. Has he left home yet? he has not got here yet he will be very apt to lose two months pay by the opperation

I have got the feaver and ague. I have had three shackes. I have them every other day, yesterday I had one, today I feel pretty well. I would like it verry well if I could come home on a furlough this fall but I do not see aney chance at all, the grub we get is salt meat and sour bread three times a day once in a while we get a mouthful of potatoes and a small piece of mackeral and we got some dried apples a couple of times. Mother I have got a feather pillow to lay my aching head on so you see I am quite well off. James is well but has not got time to write he sends his best respects to you all and his love to his folks. times are verry dull around V (Vicksburg) this summer there are no stores opened yet. there is a few book store doing a small business. the citicans draw ration A from our com-misary the most of them seem to verry well pleased at the idea of U.S. feeding them they think Grant has been very mercifull. I am geting tired so I will bring my leter to a close. Good by Yours ever

John S. Boyd

Sept 22, 1863

Gayoso Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Brother Walter

I will try and write you a few lines as I have nothing else to do. it is Sunday afternoon and so lonesome. I have not had a letter for two weeks, it seems like a long time and not hear from home the times are so dull it seems as though I was in prison there is not aney body comes to see us they seem to think that we are a parcel of fellons. the doctors come around twice day he does not say much. they do not care whether we live or die. I must tell you something of our liveing, for breakfast we get a mug of coffee a small piece of bread, some meat dinner we get soup one piece of bread once in a while we get some applesauce. We do not get half enough to eat if

we ask for anymore they tell us it is played out. I have not felt verry well for the last few days. I have got a verry bad cold and a sore throat. The Dr. gives me my share of Quine it makes me feel worse instead of better. I would like to help you eat some of those potatoes I think they would cure me What do you think about it old fellow. I was down town this morning but there was nothing going on so I came back again almost tired out. The Reg's will be here today. I expect I shall get some letters. You must write often. Good by

You Brother John S. Boyd Love to all

Direct to John S. Boyd Gayoso Hospital. Memphis Ward F

Huntsville, Ala.

May 20, 1864

Dear Parents I have not had a leter from you since my arrival here. I shall begin to think you have forgotten me entirely or something I cannot account for has happened to you. I have wrote no less than four or five leters home. I shall not write you again until I get some from you. I enjoy myself finely here. The weather is so pleasant and everything is lovely it seems more like home than any place that I have been since I came South. I suppose that you heard that we expected Forest in here but it turned out to be a fizzle as he thought it the better part of valor to keep away. They came within miles of here took 50 prisoners and burned the station house and left very sudden. We could hear the cannonading but we did not know what it ment till it was all over. The boat that came from St. Paul to Dunleath on who should I find but William Banta. He was back he gave me the best there was on the boat. He wished to be remembered to you. I have got the chills broke again but I cannot tell how long they will remain so I have the dioereah again it makes me feel verry weeck but shall soon get over that. The only way is not to get discouraged and it will be all right. I suppose that you have got farming all done by this time have you not. I would like to try it again jest to see how it would go. I do not think that it is impossible that I may one of these fine days. Does Walter want to go on that Expedition as bad as ever. I think he is doing better at home on the farm, one away at a time is enough. I wish you would send me the St. Paul Press again so that I can see the news from our own state. The company is on picket guard today. I have not been on duty but three or four days since we came down. I wish to be remembered to my friends and to those at home as well as yourselves. I shall bid you good bye for the present. I remain your son John S. Boyd.

Bridgeport, Ala.

July 1, 1864

Dear Mother

I find myself in the hospital once more. I have got the rheumatism caused by hard marching & by being overheated & sleeping on the damp ground night. I shall soon be able to go on to the front. The Regt. must be by this time as they went on the Cars from Stevenson on the 29th. I was taken sick on the 28th. I never suffered so mutch in one day and night as I did in those few hours. I feel pretty well

at the present time. We marched about 60 miles in four days the weather was extremely warm. Ther was five of our Regt sun struck in one day. One of those died that night. I think that was the roughest time we ever had as we had to carry our knapsacks all the way so that we felt prety tired when we arrived in camp at night we would hurry and get some supper and then hurry off to bed & so I must hurry and finish as I Feel somewhat tired My best wishes to all. I remain your obedient son Jno. S. Boyd

Savannah, Ga.
Dec. 24, 1864

Dear Mother

Well we have Savannah at last. I do not suppose that will be news to you, we marched in on the 21st. I was glad enough that it came out so well. I expected a sieg of about one month but was happily disappointed for once. S (Savannah) is a nice towne it is pleasantly situated on the Savannah River seventeen miles from its mouth. The fleet lies a few miles below here being unable to come up on account of obstructions being placed in the channell, which our men are removing quite fast. There are more loyale citisans in this city than in any part of the Southern Confederacy. They think that the warrs nearly ended (I wish I could see it in that light) I think Walter is having a slight touch of a soldiers life only on a different scale, he can send home for things that are necessary as we have to loock out for ourselves, iff we do not do that we have to do without, today we went to work & fixed us up a place to sleep in, it is as comfortable as aney house, so you see that we shall not freeze this winter. Tomorrow is Christmas all day. I shall endeavor to think off you a little as I eat my dinner off hard tack & I have enough for a good dinner so I shall not grumble mutch this time as I am really satisfied that we have a plenty. It is supposed that a portion of our Army will soon move on to Charleston in a short time. I would like to have them hurry up before the Rebs have a large force there to oppose us but I believe that we can flank them off there iff we have Billy Sherman along. Christmas Morn. I suppose that you are all gay and happy to day out with sleighs riding all over the country wishing all a Merry Christmas. It is going to rain today so it is going to be a dull day in camp. Everyone will keep dry, the weather has been quite cool the last few days back, but will soon bee warm enough for us. My health is very good. James is quite well, he wishes to be remembered to you. Tell Sarah that this must be for all, that I cannot write to her this time. Your son John S. Boyd
P.S. Direct to Savannah Ga. via New York. J.S.B.

Savannah, Ga.
Jan 9th 1865

Dear Sister

I will endeavor to write you once more, if it has been a long time since I wrote to you last you must not think that I have forgotten you We have been in town most of the time since the surrender So we have fine times, not mutch to do onley eat and lay around and

play of once in a while. Today I am in quar. and it rained quite heavily, but we must keep wrapped up in our rubbers & we shall come out all right in the end . . I have not had a letter from home since we came into town, it seems like a long time to be without a letter of some kind, perhaps you can see it in that light. We had a nice time on New Years day but I had to do away with pies and cakes but got a plenty of hardtack and coffee and a small piece of beef. I was glad enough to get that. I was to the Episcopal Church yesterday. There were more soldiers than citizens in attendance. Jan 13th I laid this letter by intending to finish it the next day but it was so cold that I had put it off until this morning. The weather has moderated so that it is quite comfortable again. We have had a considerable rain within the last few days and made it quite disagreeable. It is rumored that we are going to Charleston within a few days but it is not known as yet, but let us go where we will we are bound to have good luck wherever we go. I wish you would tell Father to write and tell me whether he ever got that money I sent him in my last letter before leaving Allatoona, it was \$20.00 it was not much but still I would like to know if it went through all right. Tell Camillis that I did not have time to write this time as I was——

(Remainder lost.)

THE FARRINGTON FAMILY

First Generation

The history of the Farrington's in America dates back to April, 1635, when Edmund Farrington (1588-1671) and his wife Elizabeth Griggs, b. 1586, sailed from London, England on the "Hopewell" under Capt. Wm. Bundocke. They came from Olney, Buckinghamshire, England with four children: Sarah, aged 14; Matthew, 12; John, 11, and Elizabeth, 8. They settled first at Lynn, Mass. where Edmund was a miller. They moved to Southampton, Long Island in 1640. Edmund took oath of Supremacy and Allegiance.

Second Generation

JOHN FARRINGTON (1624-1666) married in 1661 Elizabeth Knight (d. 1678) in Lynn, Mass. and had the following children: Edward (5 July 1662), John (9 March 1664), and Jacob (22 July 1666).

Third Generation

EDWARD FARRINGTON (1662-1746) married Martha Browne (d. 1738) April 6, 1690 and had six children: Elizabeth 1690, John (1693-1762), Jacob (1695-1718), Edward (1699-1746), a watchmaker in Chester for 20 years, Stephen (1704-1791) of Concord, N. H. who was Captain of Maine forces in Revolutionary War, and Mary, b. 1712. Stephen is an ancestor of Dr. Farrington Daniels, Univ. of Wisconsin, Chem. Prof. of Solar and Atomic Energy fame.

Fourth Generation

JOHN FARRINGTON (1693-1762) was born in Andover, Mass. and married Sarah Houghton of Salem, Mass. Oct. 17, 1730. He served in the French and Indian War 1755-58. He was taken captive by the Indians at Quebec 1758. His children were: Lydia, 1735; Benjamin, 1737; Martha, 1741; Edward (1745-1751); Sarah, 1739; twins Hannah and Phebe, 1748; Stephen 1751, and John Jr., 1751. John was recommended for a Commission by George Washington after French and Indian War.

Fifth Generation

JOHN FARRINGTON JR. was born in Andover, Mass., Dec. 20, 1751 and married Phebe Poor (b. 1754) on Nov. 4, 1777. John enlisted in the American Army from Andover, Mass. Jan. 1775-Oct. 6, 1776. He served as a Private in Captain Farnum's Co. and in Capt. Thomas Poor's Co. in Col. James Frye's Reg't. He was one of the men who rode on horseback to found Andover, Me. (1789). Several men in Col. Frye's Reg't. were rewarded for Revolutionary War service with grants of land of 60 acres each near Andover, Me. John's period of military service included participation in the Lexington Alarm at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill. His children were:

Polly	1777	Patty	1787
John	1779	Sophia	1790
Phebe	1781	Philander	1792
Betsy	1783	Benjamin	1794
Sally	1785	Deborah	1795
Jacob	1787	James	1797

Sixth Generation

JOHN FARRINGTON (1779-1840) was born in Andover, Mass. and married Dolly Adams (b. 1784), daughter of Enoch Adams of Andover, Me. and Newbury, Mass. and Sarah Bragg (dau. of Thomas Bragg and Dorothy Ingalls). John Farrington's daughter, Sarah Bragg Farrington, married Edward Boyd who came to Andover, Me. from Portland to practice medicine. With his brother Walter he purchased part of the Enoch Adams farm. John P. Farrington (1810-1881) was brother of Sarah B. Farrington (1820-1895).

Seventh Generation

SARAH FARRINGTON (1820-1895) was born in Andover, Me. and married Dr. Edward Boyd Dec. 2, 1841. She moved with him and their family to St. Paul, Minn. 1854. They had eleven children, six of them born in Maine and the remainder in Minnesota. (See Descendants of Edward Augustus Boyd and Sarah Farrington.)

THE HINDS FAMILY (1637-1955)

First

JAMES HINDS came to Salem, Mass. from England in 1637. In England a Coat of Arms had been awarded to Rowland Hinds, the son and heir of Austin Hinds of London in Alderman, Hereford, Buck, England, 1583. James Hinds was married in 1638 to Mary----- and moved to Southhold, L. I. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Salem 1637. He died 1652 His children included:

John 1639	Jonathan bap. 1648
James bap. 1641	Sarah bap. 1648
Benjamin bap. 1643	James bap. 1647
Mary bap. 1646	Thomas bap. 1651

Second

JOHN HINDS was born in 1639 and died in 1720. He had a son by his first wife named James, and married secondly Mary Butler, Lancaster widow (of James Butler) in 1681. They moved successively from Southhold to Woburn to Lancaster to Brookfield and finally back to Lancaster. They had the following children:

John 1683 b. Lancaster
Jacob b. Brookfield, 1685 and died W. Boyleston 1744
Hannah b. Brookfield
Hopestill b. 1713 m. Mary Walker
Deborah
Experience b. 1718 m. Joseph Marks Jr.

Enoch 1717 m. Elizabeth Gilbert, daughter of Dea. Henry Gilbert
He was one of those directed to garrison "ye east side of ye river (Nashua) under John Moore, Commander April 20 ,1704.

Third

JACOB HINDS (1685-1764) m. Grace Morse, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Pierce) Morse of Marlboro, 1716. He moved to Shrewsbury, then to W. Boyleston. He was a corporal in Capt. Asa Whitcomb's Co. His children were:

Tabitha 1718
Benjamin 1725
Sarah 1719 m. Micah Wetherbee
Mary 1726 m. Joshua Child
Abigail 1720 m. Josiah Broad
Daniel 1722
Joseph 1724
Tabitha 1727 m. Benjamin Field
Jason 1728
Elizabeth 1730 m. Ephriam Temple
Jacob 1731

Fourth

JACOB HINDS JR. (1731-1770) born in Shrewsbury, Mass. Jan. 22, 1731, married Feb. 26 ,1750 Thankful Davis, daughter of Cap't Simon Davis. Capt. Davis (1683-1763) m. Dorothy Hale (1692-1776), was in the battle of Lake George, 8 Sept. 1775. He was son of Samuel,

and grandson of Dolor Davis and Marjory Willard.

Sarah b. April 20, 1751

John Bradford b. 1753

Fifth

JOHN BRADFORD HINDS m. Susannah, widow of Asa Ober in 1784.

He was an extensive land dealer and land owner. He lived in Townshend, Vt. Their children were:

Elizabeth b. 1785

Charles 1787

Hannah 1789

Luretta (1791-1849) m. Elijah Waldo—two children, Charles and Lucy

Sixth

CHARLES HINDS was born in Townshend, Vt. May 18, 1787 and died Hebron, N. Y. April 26, 1859. After divorcing his first wife, he married Jane Qua (1793-1881), on June 23, 1823. He was a builder, contractor, and farmer. He built the first bridge over the Connecticut River at Charleston, N. H. (named for him) and a lock in the Erie Canal at Hindsburg, N. Y. By his first wife he had:

Charles Carpenter (1808-1877) m. Loraine Burke. He was blacksmith and mail carrier

Ashley 1809. Capt. of canal boat. Shot in streets of Havre de Grace, Md.

Caroline, died 14 yrs.

Mary Adeline d. 1892 m. Eli Norton, Springfield, Mass.

John

Hollis

By his second wife, Jane Qua:

Calvin Luther (1824-1898) b. Hebron, d. Cambridge, N. Y. m. Rebecca Aiken and secondly, Esther Parrish. He was blacksmith and carpenter.

Henry (1826-1903) b. Hebron, N. Y. and died Shakopee, Minn. He served successively as County attorney, probate judge, newspaper publisher, and member of the lower and upper houses of the Minnesota State Legislature. Two sons and a daughter survived him. His son William was publisher and Chief of Customs Div. and Div. of Accounts under Pres. Cleveland

Jane Agnes (1828-) m. Jedediah Darrow — Dr. Geo. M. Darrow (1889-) USDA Horticulturist, is their son.

William (1829-1891) was a farmer and married Lydia Somes

John Robert (1831-1880) married Anna French and secondly Fannie Maxwell

Caroline b. 1836—died 5 days

James (1833-1868) See below:

Seventh

JAMES HINDS b. Hebron, N. Y. 1833 m. Annie Pratt of St. Paul, Minn. who was born in Skowhegan, Me. 1842 the daughter of Henry Paul and Nancy Z. (Dimmock) Pratt by Rev. J. M. Rheildaffer at St. Paul Feb. 17, 1859. James Hinds was lawyer, district attorney and

Congressman before being assassinated at Indian Bay, Arkansas 1868. Upon the death of James Hinds in 1868 his wife married secondly Wm. Ames, brother of Mass. Congressman Oakes Ames, and thirdly, Noel Higginson. James Hinds had a son William who died in 1866 at age 15 months and two daughters, Jennie and Annie. Upon the death of their father, Jennie and Annie were under the guardianship of their uncle Henry of Shakopee, Minn. Annie B. Hinds married Geo. Furber, a furniture dealer in St. Paul and had five children: Florence, Angier, James, Ethel and Mabel.

Eighth

JENNIE HINDS BOYD b. April 13, 1862 in St. Peter, Minn. m. Geo. Burgess Boyd by Rev. E. S. Thomas May 20, 1881 in St. Paul, Minn. They had three children:

Isabella Farrington Boyd, b. 1882-1958, school teacher for over 30 years and realtor.

Leon Higginson Boyd, b. 1884, m. Marie Mollet, native of Switzerland. He was builder, contractor, farmer, and realtor. Eight children.

James Hinds Boyd b. 1887. m. Marguerite Farrell and secondly Gladys Engel. He has two children, James H. Jr. and Marguerite Farrell (Boyd) Perrin.e

Jennie Hinds Boyd died 1935 in St. Paul, Minn.

HON. JAMES HINDS
MEMBER OF THE 40th CONGRESS
REPRESENTATIVE FROM ARKANSAS

Congressman James Hinds was born in Hebron, N. Y. Dec. 5, 1833. He was the youngest of five sons of Charles and Jane Qua Hinds. He was educated at the State Normal School at Albany, after which he attended law classes in St. Louis, but graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1856. He went to St. Peter, Minnesota and began the practice of law. While in Minnesota he served three years as district attorney embracing a district of 13 counties. For a short time he filled the position of United States District Attorney for the State of Minnesota. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Federal Army and joined in the expedition under Gov. Henry Sibley against the Sioux Indians on the Western Frontier. Due to decline in emigration as a result of the Civil War, the prosperity of St. Peter decreased and Mr. Hinds moved to Little Rock, Arkansas to become reestablished.

On the trip to Arkansas he wrote to his mother May 12, 1865 from St. Louis, "Twelve years ago I saw women sold at auction from here on the Court House steps. It is now draped in deepest mourning for the 'World's Great Liberator'." During the Civil War he was a firm supporter of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, although at that time he was a member of the Democratic Party.

In Little Rock he resumed the practice of law. He was selected as a delegate to State Constitutional Convention in Chicago in Nov. 1867. In March 1868 he was elected to the 40th Congress by a 12,000 vote majority. In May he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago which nominated Gen. U. S. Grant as President.

As Congressman from Arkansas he promoted the school fund of the state by introducing a bill for the sale of Hot Springs for such use. He introduced a resolution to open the Court of Claims to loyal claimants from Arkansas. He entered a resolution to extend benefits of Acts of Congress to Arkansas aiding the establishment of agricultural colleges, and a bill to place colored soldiers enlisted as "slaves" on an equal footing with white soldiers in regard to bounty.

On the 22nd of October, 1868, he was to speak with Hon. Joseph Brooks at a meeting some six miles from Indian Bay, Arkansas. Some Democratic Club officers were present and signed "peace resolutions." One of these signers was Democratic Club Secretary George W. Clark who, as soon as he signed, returned to his home and was there when Mr. Brooks and Hinds stopped to inquire the way. They proceeded as directed and Clark rode after them. Mr. Brooks was riding some fifty yards ahead of Hinds when Clark drove up. Then, with apparently no warning Clark shot twice—once at Hinds and once at Brooks. Hinds fell from his horse while Brooks, less severely wounded, sped away for assistance. Sympathetic friends found Hinds and took him to a house some two miles away. Before they found him, Hinds

tore a paper lining from his hat and wrote, "I have a wife and two children at East Norwich, N. Y. to whom I wish my remains sent. Wife take care of my daughters, Jennie and Annie." He died within two hours.

On James Hinds' grave in Salem, N. Y. is the following inscription:

"Hon. James Hinds, Member of Congress, a native of Hebron, N. Y., a citizen of Little Rock, Arkansas. When engaged in canvassing his state, earnestly advocating universal freedom and equality, was by a political adversary who had never before seen his face, stealthily and foully assassinated near Indian Bay, Monroe Co., Arkansas, October 22, 1868, aged 35 years. Tho less exalted than Lincoln, less early stimulated than Lovejoy, he is like these two to be remembered always among those who passed thru the gate of sacrifice."

Sen. Summer, Mass.



TOMB OF JAMES HINDS, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS
Salem, N. Y.

LETTERS OF JAMES HINDS

These letters were written by James Hinds, father of Mrs. George B. Boyd, to his parents, Charles and Jane Qua Hinds in Hebron, New York. These letters were copied from originals kept by Isabella F. Boyd in St. Paul, Minn. History of the pioneer development of the Midwest, most especially that of Southern Minnesota, is lived in the personal experiences of a young lawyer during the period of Sioux Indian uprisings in Minnesota.

Problems of the reconstruction period following the Civil War are felt in the experiences of James Hinds as a Congressman from the reconstructed state of Arkansas.

LETTERS OF JAMES HINDS TO HIS PARENTS

Cleveland, Ohio
August 18th 1855

To Father and Mother:

I am so far on my way west, and have enjoyed the ride as well as I could well expect, so long a one—I arrived at Buffalo about eight and half o'clock P.M. the day I left home—

Was rather dusty riding more than this nothing unusual happened until within some fifteen miles of Rochester when the car in which I was riding took fire by friction and before it could be disconnected from the train and water procured it was almost entirely consumed—

The boat for Cleveland had left when we arrived at Buffalo and not much desiring to ride all night, on the Lake Shore Cars I staid at Buffalo all night and the day following and then took Steamboat "Crescent City" for the "Forest City" as Cleveland is very appropriately named for it is most beautifully situated among a forest of beautiful shade trees—

At seven last Eve I left Buffalo expecting to be in time for the Cincinnati morning Express but here too I was disappointed for the wind that blew during the afternoon caused the waves to rise so that the lake was exceedingly rough—lucky indeed were those who were not troubled with seasickness—I was one of the lucky ones— Although I have been detained for one half day yet, I have been comfortable and happy at the Weddell House— Sat down and dined with over eleven hundred.—

Everything was systematic quiet and orderly—more so than when Mother and Jane dine together— Enclosed is a "bill of fare"— I expect to be in Cincinnati by tea time and thare stay until Monday for I suppose it will not be possible to go on tomorrow.

Most respectfully yours
James Hinds

Cincinnati, October 21, 1855

Dear Parents

I am desirous to hear from home and in order to that end I now write supposing of course you will not write when you do not know where to write to—

For considerable of the time during the past year I have been traveling about and in many cases letters forwarded me I have not received— But for the ensuing year it is going to be different, instead of travelling I shall most of the time be in one place and that place is Cincinnati.

Now if you should think of travelling and should start some morning and go 1200 miles south west you will be sure to come to Cincinnati and I shall be happy to see you.

A great deal of business is being carried on at present in Cincinnati all the hotels being crowded—

No news of special importance excepting as relates to Politics, Women's Rights Conventions, Balloon Ascensions, Baby Shows &c. There is now being holden a national convention nearly every state being represented. I should very much like to have attended but time would not admit.

They have now been in session nearly a week and have had lectures from all the prominent "Strong minded women" in the country— They held forth day and night.

We had rather a novel performance in way of a balloon Ascension on Thursday last. Mons. Gadard accompanied by his wife five gentlemen and a live horse ascended from nearly the central part of the city where it was estimated that upwards of twenty thousand people had gathered to witness the spectacle

At about five o'clock the horse being attached under the car in which all excepting Gadard were seated he being mounted upon the horse the monster balloon was detached from earth and gracefully rose towards the sky. They sailed about among the clouds for about three hours and then descended in a corn field in a neighboring county about sixteen miles from where they ascended—

This week in this City is to be Barnum's great Baby Show. All the Railroads in the State carry passengers at reduced fares. A crowd is expected

Last night and this morning it was extremely warm. So warm was it and so thick were the mosquitoes that I had to get up in the night and put on a mosquito bar— Now the Church bell is ringing for Evening meeting and it is so cold as to make it necessary to wear an overcoat—

Tell Brother William, William Darrow, Jane and all the rest of the folks to write and direct to Cincinnati and I will be sure to get their letters— Have you heard from John or Henry since I left home

Write soon Write all the news

Most Resp'y

James Hinds

Traverse Des Sioux, Minnesota
February 23d 1857—

Father and Mother
Hebron N.Y.

Dear Parents, I wrote you some two or three weeks ago in answer to one of a late date from you, Since which time although I have received none from you to answer, Still I will write you now—

I sent you several papers containing the proceedings of our Legislature. I think I marked one or two pieces which referred to the contemplated removal of the Seat of Government from St. Paul to St. Peter or rather to the center of the School Section which lies between the latter named place and this—

I am happy to say that the Capitol of the Territory of Minnesota by Legislation Enactment on Wednesday last passed the House on a third reading and is now a law— The bill received great opposition from the members of St. Paul and vicinity but the influence of lobby members from St. Peter and Traverse Des Sioux was great enough to outdo them, the consequence of which is that I see to-day, where but a few rude houses were erected at the opening of navigation in '55 and in St. Peter when I came here last Spring there were but two or three scattering houses is now the Capitol and future political centre of a mighty State—

Town Lots that I was offered a warrantee Deed for when I first came here if I would improve by building a house upon the same Since the news that the Capitol has been located here reached town obtain a ready sale at one thousand Dollars being fifty dollars a foot—

Hundreds of Sales of town property and farms lying adjoining town were sold in one day — One farm which was bought for 100 dollars Six months ago I as agent Sold for a party for five thousand Dollars — Town lots Seem to sell at an exorbitant figure considering that Traverse alone is a town a little more than half a mile square and St. Peter some more than that much—

I received a letter from Henry Saying that you did not expect that you would ever come out here to live but thought that you might make us a visit. This you Easily can do and hope you will. If you come here in one year from now you will say that you never Saw a more beautifold place than this—

(A portion of the remainder of this letter is torn, making it impossible to entirely comprehend—FB.)

Faribault Minnesota
May 18th 1857

To Mother and Father

Dear Parents

I wrote you just before leaving Traverse for this point but, as I have a little Leasure from business will write again now.

Well, I left home with about twenty witnesses in contested land cases in a two horse Lumber wagon, got 10 miles on way when wagon broke. As no team was to be had, we concluded at least those in our wagon to go afoot. We walked about twenty miles, then put up for the night— hired a team in the morning and came here.

Found Six large Hotels all full with Strangers so that it was almost impossible to get a place to Sleep at any price. At last Succeeded. Real Estate Dealers Lawyers and business men in general are here by the hundreds. The opening up of Land Office has drawn them—

It is estimated that over a 1000 men have arrived within the last two days. Governors and Ex-Governors, Senators and Ex-Senators are here from all parts of the Union.

Board at the best Houses ranges from 3 to Six Dollars per day. No one grumbles for a good many are making thousands daily. The day is not far distant when Minnesota will rank the Empire State of the World. The Legislature is still in Session. The Grant of 7,000,000 acres made by Congress at its last Session has been accepted by the Legislature. Companies have been formed and Contracts let

The Legislature has reserved five per cent of the earnings of each of the five roads making in all twenty percent of the gross earnings to be paid into the State Treasury.

This will not only pay all the taxes of her residents but make her one of the wealthiest states in the Union.

My contested School Section Case in which are involved millions of money is set for tomorrow and will probably take two weeks to get into the merits of the case.

The Emigration into the Territory is tremendous— As many as 8, 10, 14 & Even 15 Boats all loaded with passengers arrive daily. The season is very backward but things now all have on a garb of green.

Can't write more now.

Truly J. Hinds

I shall go East in the fall after rush of business is over

I was expecting to go East in August or September cannot now tell when shall Sometime during the Summer or fall when I can best leave one's courts.

Mr. Austin (Governor) one of our prominent Lawyers is going with me. We will stop a few days in Iowa and a few in Ohio. He will go to New York with me and I then shall go to Portland, Maine to see the Steamer Leviathan with him, All in all we expect to have a good time across the states.

This week we have another newspaper published here named the "Minnesota Statesman" When published I will send you a copy, We have in press and will be published a work in book form named a "History of Saint Peter." I will send you a copy of this also— You must not think that because I do not write I do not think of you

often and that I do not think of home and all I love there, for I think of it and them often and although I never expect to pay my parents for all they have done for me, if my life is spared and industry and frugality will enable one to accomplish and obtain the true ends and aims of life, then I hope to be a true worshiper at His shrine.

We have had a good deal of rain here this Spring. Vegetation is not, however, at all backward as we have had Pie Plant Pies and Goose berry Sauce for weeks, and in ten days more we shall have green peas. I received a newspaper from William Sometime ago but have not received a letter from Calvin or William for a long time— William Darrow, too I wrote to a good while ago but got no answer—

Give my kind regards to all my friends while I remain
Ever Your dutiful son
James Hinds

Saint Peter, Minnesota
January 9th 1858

To Father and Mother
Dear Parents

I dont remember whether yours of the 24th has been answered or not—at any rate I will write again.

For the last month we have had the most beautiful winter weather that I ever Experienced— within that time we have not had a single day that would be uncomfortable out without an overcoat and I don't know that one would without any coat at all—

We have not had at any time more than a few inches of snow and the mild Summer like rays of the Sun have now So far wasted it away that but a light flurry now covers the ground.

The Carpenters still continued to do outdoor work in the way of building. Indeed our town has now extended its limits that it needs no puffing to be called quite a City— That you may know the importance of the place that has grown up upon our beautiful prairie in one year and a half I send you a partial Directory of our business Houses &c as taken from the "St. Peter Courier" You will see that we are well supplied with mills, having two saw mills, two grist mills one planing mill, One Shingle machine, Three lath, & two picket mills, also two iron and wood turning mills. These are all of first quality and owned by one man— you will also see that we have two wagon manufacturies where are made several each day— also two Cabinet and Chair manufacturies—

Great preparations are being made for building here in the Spring. I shall build \$5000 worth of buildings next year if nothing prevents more than I know of now.

We have the best Society here that I ever Saw— On New Years Day two loads with four horses each made a business of making calls. We made over 50 calls—many upon which we called kept open house all day with table Spread.

I heard from Shakopee the other day Henry & John's families were well.

The Legislature is now in Session in St. Paul— I am going down as soon as we have Sleighing and spend a week or two— Write me often

James Hinds

Saint Peter, Minnesota
June 18th 1858

To Father and Mother

Dear Parents

I have waited patiently for sometime to receive letters from you but as none comes I will write again, John was at home some time ago while East and doubtless told you all the Western news. He reached Shakopee Safely and but a few days ago he wrote me that all were well. I had expected to have gone through Shakopee on my way to Saint Paul ere this but now cannot before next week when I shall again see all our folks in Shakopee. My business will hereafter call me a great deal in the direction of Shakopee and my labors will be very arduous having all the criminal business of 15 counties to prosecute— These 15 counties embrace a Section of the country larger than the whole State of Massachusetts.

The Sioux and Chipeway Indians who always kill each other when they meet had quite a battle but a rod from John and Henry's house in Shakopee— The "Pioneer & Democrat" which I sent you by the last mail gives a truthful account of the whole affair—

The Governor sent a messenger to their Chiefs informing them that each must leave with their braves for their respective reservations within 48 hours or force would be used to drive them. It had its effect and yesterday 200 Sioux camped at the lower town on the way for their lands west of here. They had with them five Chipeway scalps and last night our citizens to the number of two or three hundred availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing a grand Scalp Dance. They stop here until tomorrow and then leave for their reservation— Tonight they have a War Dance— They are a dirty Savage looking Set but great Cowards.

I shall go to the War Dance tonight with nearly all our young people. To me I anticipate it to be interesting because new. The Whites are not troubled in the least by the Indians. The Sioux and Chipeway always kill each other when they meet if they can—

St Peter Minnesota
May 19th 1859

My Dear Mother

Your letter together with one from Henry informing me of Father's death came duly to hand a day or two since— I had never expected that Father would live very many years longer although when I was home two years ago I could not make up my mind that I was to never see him again

He then I could see had failed a good deal since I last saw him whilst you on the contrary was looking quite as young and healthy as when I saw you two years before— This doubtless was owing to your superior Constitution which I knew you possessed.

And now dear Mother since Father is dead and we are never more to see him in this world I think we as Mother and Children should become more closely attached and visit Each other more oftener than heretofore.

Until last year I have at least once in Each year visited my parents and this regardless of the distance that intervened between us— then being unsettled in business it was comparatively an Easy task to take a trip and I estimed it a priviledge no less than a duty so to do. But now things have changed and I cannot leave without great detriment to my clients and consequently with great loss to myself. Things have changed with you too and now it must be an easy matter for you to leave home and visit your children— and since you have two boys in Minnesota either of whom would esteem it a great priviledge not only to receive a visit from you but to have you come a make your permanent home Will you not consent to come this summer and by so doing confer a great favor upon one who is concious of your having done so very much for him—

My business is such this summer that it will be quite impossible for me to go East for you but I will try to persuade Henry so to do— I wish you to write me whether you will come & I will send you the money to come with & if Henry cannot go East for you will try to persuade William or Calvin or Jedediah to accompany you.

We hear from John occasionally. He is well and safe— Henry's little child has been very sick but is better now—

Annie (Wife) and I are keeping house and have one nearly completed—We had yesterday to dine with us an old Sioux Indian Chief— He was Chief at one time of 18,000 warriors. He is 105 years old and talks a little English— Was engaged in the Black Hawk War and in the War of 1812. Fought on the American side in both engagements & in the latter war received several wounds & lost one eye.

He showed us a Commission from Governor Clark* of the State of Missouri given in 1816 and which he has carried ever since & is proud to show. He dresses in full American uniform, wears an American sword by his side and says he is still ready to fight for the Americans— He has a kindly womanly countenance & has a great and good heart in him.

I was proud of his presence & loved to hear him tell of the bloody engagement in which he lost his eye.

Times are rather dull here compared to what they were two years ago. We have a Court here in one County next week and on the first of July I have to leave here for the Capitol to argue a couple of cases before the Supreme Court of the State—

* William Clark, Governor of Territory of Missouri (1813-1820), member of Lewis and Clark Expedition, also Governor of Northwest Territory and Supervisor of Indian Affairs, died St. Louis 1838.

We are having very pleasant weather and all the farming population are busily engaged in planting a large amount of crops.

Dear Mother I wish very much to see you and hope you will decide to come to Minnesota this summer, the trip you will not find a hard one— not near so hard as you may think at first thought—and then you will see a good deal in travelling & I know you always had a great desire to travel— Say you will and oblige one who has the greatest respect & love for his Mother—Annie sends Love.

James Hinds

St Peter Sept 7, 1862

Mrs Jane Hinds
Hebron

Dear Mother

I am home once more, tired and sleepy— soldiering is hard business, especially when one has to sleep out of doors without any tents— When I wrote you last Henry had gone to the relief of Ft. Ridgely with Gov. Sibleys command— The forces under Sibley composed of the mounted men of Birch Cooley 12 miles from the Ft. at daylight were attacked by a large body of Indians— on the first fire nearly all of the pickets were killed and the tents completely riddled with balls. There were about 150 of our men here, and in the battle which lasted all day 17 men were killed, fifty three were wounded, and 91 horses were killed. Reinforcements sent to the relief of these men were cut off and not until the whole army of over a thousand under Sibley arrived did the Indians cry “Enough” Had it not been for the horses which were killed and of which a barricade was formed the whole body would have been butchered. These soldiers in 12 miles of the Ft buried over 70 killed by the Indians weeks ago. A long train of 50 wagons loaded with the wounded from Birch Cooley arrived here last night. 1000 mounted men have been called for the rendezvous at this place. A great battle with the Indians at Forest City was also fought a few days. Since the towns of Hutchinson and New Auburn and 200 families in that section of our State burned. New Auburn is about 35 miles from here. Since I wrote you I accompanied our forces to New Ulm and for some days occupied this town, that is the 15 houses that remained unburned. It has been again evacuated and our forces have fallen back 20 miles to Creeps Store.

Our town is being rapidly fortified, this stone building put in condition of defense, and our foundry is rapidly casting Small Cannon for our Defense. Henry, I learned, was not in the Battle of Birch Cooley, he having gone home by the way of Henderson the day before the battle. Murders are being committed every few days within a few miles of town and an attack on this town is expected as we hear and see their scouts on the opposite side of the river every day or two. Annie is at home yet but feels Some fear. When we have to leave we will Set fire to the property and leave the country. We

would go to Shakopee but I think it is equally liable to be attacked as this place. Glencoe, only 24 or 30 miles of Shakopee, is beseiged and we expect to hear every day it is burned. Other day the friendly Sioux Chief who conducted 70 of our people out of the Indian country at the Upper Agency to St Paul returned through here yesterday. He proposed to take our soldiers to the Indian tents—over 2000 destitute persons are now fed here at the great soup house in the lower part of town. Many of the wounded are dying and distress and wretchedness is distinctly marked on nearly every countenance one meets in the streets.

Annie sends love and so do I

Very truly

James Hinds

St Paul Feby 2d 1863

Mrs Jane Hinds

Dear Mother

I started from home this morning and tonight I find myself in St. Paul, a distance of 80 miles from St. Peter—came all the way in a stage and am very tired— Our folks were all well. Annie and Jennie have been both quite unwell for a few weeks but now are quite healthy— I passed Shakopee about 3 O'clock but the stage only stopped about ten minutes, long enough to change horses and I did not see Henry— I went to his office but he was not in and I had not time to go to the house. See Mary, I enclose the exact likeness of Little Crow, the Great Sioux Chief who is commanding Chief of the Indians who are leagued against the whites. The likeness was taken when he was dressed in citizens clothes and on his way to Washington in 1858— He can read and write and I rode down in the Stage with Mr. Pond his old School Teacher who learned him his letters. The other is an exact likeness of Cut Nose who murdered 23 men women and children Citizens of our County and Brown. I had the extreme pleasure of seeing him cut all to pieces in our town. The surgeon of the 9 Regiment brought him down from Mankato after he was hung and he is at present in the St Peter Hospital.

The weather has been very fine here this winter, no snow until about a week ago and very mild.

Am in a hurry and will write you again in a few days

Very Truly

Jas Hinds

Lower Agency
Camp Poke, Minn**
June 13th 1863

Mrs. Jane Hinds
Hebron, N. Y.

Dear Mother

I believe I promised you when last I wrote that I would write you again when I reached here— So I will fulfill my promise.

This place is a canvas Town containing about 5000, of whom 4500 are soldiers, 250 negro cooks & teamsters, and 250 Indian Squaws, the latter are retained as hostages for the good conduct of their husbands who are to be sent ahead as scouts— It is situated at junction of the Minnesota and Red Wood Rivers and is about 170 miles from St. Paul. I bathed in the waters of both these rivers today—

I received a letter from Annie to day. She says William's wife has reached Henry's and she expected her to visit her in a few days. I am very sorry that I cannot be at home

We are well supplied with everything necessary for the trip and are bound to catch Little Crow or drive him into the British possessions—One route will be up the Minnesota river, up Big Stone Lake, along a chain of Lakes in Upper Dakota Territory to Devils Lake in Dacotah, at which place we are advised Little Crow*** with 5000 Indian warriors are located— We will open up a route with Fort Abucumbia* on Red River of the North— In coming here yesterday we passed through the ruins of the Lower Agency, burned by the Indians last fall— it was a thriving town and there is not a building now standing— We also passed three or four Indian villages now deserted.

We have now passed all villages of civilization and we have now to go 400 miles without seeing a farmhouse.

Although we have 1800 miles to haul our provisions & baggage, Orders were today issued by General Sibley to throw out all baggage and reserve the teams for provisions and tents only.

I anticipated this and took nothing but one oil cloth coat & one blanket with me besides the clothes I wear— I took off my shirt and washed it in the river and hung it up to dry while I bathed—

You will probably not hear from me again for three or four months so I will bid you good bye— Give my love to all the friends and when I return I will try to visit you

Truly yours

James Hinds

**Redwood Falls

*Abercrombie

***Defeated at Woods Lake; killed by Lampson, McCloud Co. Minn. while deer hunting. Little Crow was picking berries.

St. Louis Mo.
May 12, 1865

My dear Mother

I wrote you on Monday, Did you get it? Since then I have come 1000 miles on Mississippi River passing by 60 cities— Everything here is in full bloom— Everything is changed since I was here 12 years ago— Then I saw women sold at auction from the Court House Steps. It is now draped in deepest mourning for the “World’s Great Liberator.” I leave for Memphis in a few minutes & so can’t write more now

Love to all

Truly

Jas Hinds

Washington D. C.
April 14, 1868

Mrs. Jane Hinds
Hebron

Dear Mother

I have just arrived here having come 2000 miles in five days— I come up as the first representative from the ten unreconstructed states—having been elected by 12000 majority— Three years ago I left Minnesota and three years ago Mr. Lincoln was assassinated— I visited the Senate today and heard Mr. Butler’s speech.

Annie and little ones will remain in Little Rock until the 20th of May when she will meet me at Chicago where I go as a Delegate to the National Conv’t— She will then come to Washington and about Strawberry time you may look for me as I want one of your short Cakes

Love to all my friends

Truly

Jas Hinds

THE TILGHMAN FAMILY IN AMERICA

1st Generation

Dr. Richard Tilghman came to America in 1661 from Kent, England and settled on Maryland's Eastern Shore on 400 acres of land granted to him by Lord Baltimore. He was a descendant of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (1340-1399). He was a son of Oswald Tilghman (1579-1628) of Kent, England. He built Tilghman Hermitage and died 1675 at age 49. With his wife, Mary Foxley, he had two sons, Richard and Edward, High Sheriff of Queen Anne Co., Md.

2nd Generation

Hon. Richard Tilghman II (1672-1738) who was assemblyman, councillor, chancellor, and sheriff of Talbot Co. He married Anna Maria Lloyd, granddaughter of Edward Lloyd of Wye House, Md. His sons were Matthew, James, and Richard III. His oldest son Matthew was a member of the Continental Congress and a supporter of a declaration of Independence. Matthew aided in framing a protest to the Stamp Act and was presiding over the Maryland State Senate when the Declaration of Independence was signed. His son Richard was a Major in the Revolutionary Army. James, second son of Richard II, was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania and the father of Tench and William Tilghman. Tench became military aide and confidential secretary to General George Washington and William became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

3rd Generation

James Tilghman (1716-1793) moved to Philadelphia in 1760 from Maryland and married Anne Francis, daughter of Tench Francis who was Attorney General of Pennsylvania (1744-52). They had three children, William, Tench, and Henrietta. Tench (1744-1786) married his cousin, Anna Maria Tilghman 1783, and had two daughters. After being in the mercantile business in Philadelphia, he was a Captain in Mercer's Flying Camp of Philadelphia and was one of the officers of the Continental Army who was sent to confer with the Six Nations (Iroquois Indian Tribes). He served as Washington's faithful aide from 1777 to the end of the Revolutionary War, and was commissioned Lt. Colonel prior to being rewarded as Washington's choice to carry the dispatch announcing Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown to Congress then meeting in Philadelphia. He sailed in a vessel up the Chesapeake Bay to Rock Hall, Md. and then by horseback rode 100 miles to Philadelphia without stopping, except for change of horses. In recognition of his services, Congress presented him with a sword and a "horse with suitable trappings." Washington wrote to Thomas Jefferson when Tench died in 1786, "Col. Tilghman, who was formerly of my family, died lately and left as fair a reputation as ever belonged to a human character."

4th Generation

Henrietta Maria Tilghman (1749-1811) married her cousin, Judge Lloyd Tilghman, son of Matthew, in 1785. Their son:

5th Generation

James (1793-1868) married Ann Caroline Shoemaker (1797-1892) and had:

6th Generation

Lloyd Tilghman (1816-1863) married Augusta Murry Boyd and became a famous Confederate General. They had six children including Lloyd Jr. (1845-1864) who was killed in the Battle of Mobile, Frederick Boyd (1847-1922), and Sidell (1849-1926) who served as Governor on the New York Stock Exchange. Both Frederick and Sidell Tilghman were members of the New York Society of Sons of the American Revolution as fourth generation descendants of Matthew Tilghman (q.v.).

Other children were: Maude b. 1860; Charles, and Horatio Southgate d. 1875. Sidell Sr. was fatally injured when struck by a passing automobile. His son:

Sidell Tilghman Jr., 601 Ocean Shore Blvd., Ormond Beach, Fla., m. Barbara Kemper and had sons Richard (9), Sidell III (5) as of 1958.

The family name "Tilghman" is derived from Till-man, tiller or tiler of the soil. The family motto: "Spes alit agricolum" (Hope sustains the farmer).



AUGUSTA MURRY BOYD, wife of Confederate General Lloyd Tilghman with General Tilghman shown in the inset.

MUTUAL COMPLIMENTS FROM TENCH TILGHMAN AND GEN. WASHINGTON

In letters to his father James, Tench Tilghman wrote as follows:

"I have heard him (Washington) declare a thousand times, and he does it every day in the most public company, that independence was farthest of anything from his thoughts, and that he never entertained the idea until he plainly saw that absolute conquest was the aim, and unconditional surrender the terms, which Britain meant to grant"

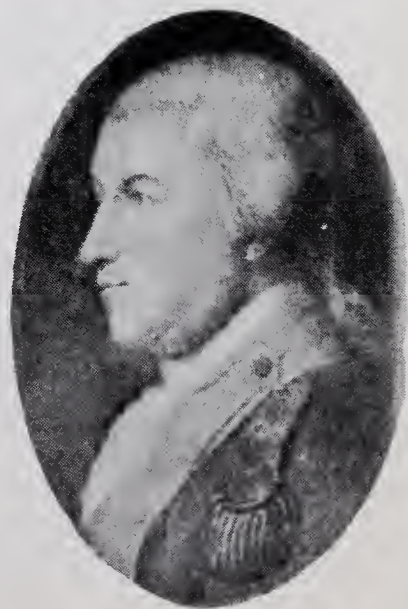
and again he wrote:

"If it please God to spare the life of the honestest man that ever adorned human nature, I have no doubt about it (America's Independence). I think that I know the sentiments of his heart and in prosperity and adversity I never knew him to utter a wish or drop a single expression that did not tend to the good of the country, regardless of his own interest. He is blessed wherever he goes, for the Tory is protected in person and property equally with a Whig, and indeed I often think more for it is his way to convert by good usage and not by severity."

Washington wrote to Congress recommending the commission of Lt. Colonel for Tench Tilghman as follows:

"If there are men in the Army deserving the Commission proposed for him, he is one of them. This gentleman came out a Captain of one of the Light Infantry Companies of Philadelphia, served in the Flying Camp in 1776. In August of the same year, he joined my family and has been in every action in which the main Army was concerned. He has been a zealous servant and slave to the public and a faithful assistant to me for nearly five years, the great part of which he refused to accept pay. Honor and gratitude interest me in his favor and makes me solicitous to obtain his commission."

LT. COL. TENCH TILGHMAN
Military Aide to General
George Washington



GENERAL LLOYD TILGHMAN, CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

Hero of Ft. Henry and Champion Hill

General Lloyd Tilghman (1819-1864) was a member of a very distinguished American family (q.v.). He was a member of the West Point Military Academy Class 1836. He served as Captain of Maryland and D. C. Artillery in the Mexican War from 14 Aug. 45 to 13 July 1848. In 1843 he met Augusta Murry Boyd in Philadelphia, being introduced by her brother, Frederick Boyd, D. D. who was attending an Episcopalian Ministerial Conference in that city. The Tilghmans had long been pillars in the Episcopal Church. They were soon married and afterwards moved to Paducah, Kentucky where he was engaged as a Civil Engineer. When the Civil War began, Tilghman joined the Confederacy in the War between the States. He became distinguished first in the defense of Ft. Henry on the Tennessee River Feb. 6, 1862.

At Fort Henry

At Fort Henry, Brig. Gen. Tilghman was in command of 3400 men. General Grant was advancing up the Tennessee River with a force of 17000 men and a flotilla of gunboats under Commodore Foote. Gen. Tilghman ordered his men to withdraw under cover of heavy artillery fire of a battery of 75 men. This withdrawal was deemed necessary to prevent their complete annihilation by numerically superior forces. When Tilghman was sure that the main body of men was proceeding well toward Fort Donnelson, he returned to the fort and assumed personal command. The Union attack began at noon. Four of the Confederate guns were disabled; six stood idle for lack of artillerists; only two more were firing at the enemy. Gen. Tilghman himself, manned a 32-pounder for some fifteen minutes due to casualties of his command. After two hours and ten minutes he ceased firing and asked to have the flag lowered. During these two hours the Confederate forces of 3400 men had succeeded in withdrawing toward Donnelson without loss of life. Only five men were killed within the Fort while considerable damage had been inflicted on the Union gunboats. Tilghman surrendered the fort with twelve officers and 63 enlisted men. Grant's infantry did not move into the fort until one and a half hours after the fort was surrendered. When taken captive, Gen. Tilghman was interviewed by a northern news correspondent who wrote the following report:

"General Lloyd Tilghman, the Rebel Commander, was a resident of Paducah, Ky. and a graduate of the Class of 1837 at West Point. He is an intelligent looking gentleman of about forty-five years of age, engaging in conversation with possibly a slight after-effect. When I first saw him inside the fort his back was turned against the parapet discussing in a friendly way with one of our officers the chances of war. He seemed bold and confident, though by no means insolent. When told that the cause of the South was fast abolitionizing the north, he replied that whatever may have been the case before the war, the Southerners were

assured of the fact now. They expected it and would never be conquered. On a subsequent occasion he expressed himself as follows: "Well your gunboats are a match for our fortifications; but wait until you meet our infantry." On being asked why their infantry had not asked to be met, he said we 'outnumbered them.' This is giving up the idea that one Southerner can whip five Yankees."

A Union officer, Rear Admiral Henry Walke USN wrote after the surrender:

"Gen. Tilghman was a soldierly-looking man, a little above medium height, with piercing black eyes and a resolute, intelligent expression of countenance. He was dignified and courteous and won the respect and sympathy of all who became acquainted with him."

Commodore Foote, the Union adversary, said of him, "Ft. Henry was defended with the devoted gallantry of Gen. Tilghman, worthy of a better cause."

After his capture at Fort Henry, Tilghman was imprisoned for a time at a camp in Massachusetts but was later released in a prisoner exchange. He then rejoined Confederate forces and was successful in the preparation of several effective fortifications on the Mississippi River south of Vicksburg.



GENERAL LLOYD TILGHMAN
During the Defense of Fort Henry—1861

TILGHMAN AT CHAMPION HILL

Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss.

On May 6, 1863, General Grant began his march on Vicksburg. On May 1st he defeated a Confederate force at Port Gibson and then began the northward march to split the forces of Pemberton near Vicksburg and the forces of Johnston at Jackson, Mississippi. The point selected for the defense against Grant's forces was Champion's Hill. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman commanded the First Brigade of Loring's Division and was ordered to hold Raymond Road against the forces of Blair and A. J. Smith. Tilghman's brigade bore the brunt of the Union attack and suffered heavily in holding Raymond Road to protect the retreat of the Confederate forces from Clinton to Vicksburg. General Pemberton, Confederate Army Commander (USMA 1837) said of this action, "It was in the execution of this important duty, which could not have been confided to a fitter man, that the lamented general lost his life." History records that three horses were shot from under Gen. Tilghman in this defense. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy wrote, "He (Tilghman) was the officer whose gallantry and self-sacrificing generosity were noticed in the fall of Fort Henry." In the Battle of Champion's Hill, Grant said that he employed about 15,000 men for about four hours of actual combat. In this time the Union losses included: 410 killed, 1844 wounded, and 187 missing. The Confederate losses included 380 killed, 1018 wounded, 2441 missing. In addition the Confederates lost 15-20 guns and thousands of small arms.



TILGHMAN MONUMENT at National Military Park, Vicksburg, Mississippi. Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman was killed in the Battle of Champion Hill while commanding the First Brigade of Loring's Division in the Defense of Vicksburg May 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BROCKLEBANK (1627-1676)

Soldier of Early Colonial Wars

Captain Samuel Brocklebank was born in Rowley, Yorkshire, England in 1627. He came to America in 1638 with his mother Jane and brother John. He settled in Rowley, Massachusetts and with his wife Hannah had the following children:

Samuel b. 1653

Francis b. 1655

Hannah married John Stickney

Mary married William Dole

Elizabeth married John Todd (1661-1740)

Sarah married Henry Dole and secondly Nathaniel Coffin

Joseph b. 1674

Mr. Brocklebank was appointed Deacon of the first church of Rowley in 1665. He became Captain of the Rowley Foot Company in 1673. As Captain Brocklebank, he was appointed Commander of a garrison at Marlboro, Massachusetts in January 1676, during King Phillips War. On March 28, 1676 the Indians attacked Marlboro and burned sixteen houses and thirteen barns. Captain Brocklebank sent a party in pursuit of the raiders and succeeded in overtaking and surprising the Indians as they slept at night. Brocklebank's troops fired into their midst and forced the Indians to flee.

Again on April 18, 1676 the Indians attacked Marlboro and burned all the remaining houses except the Garrison. Following the disaster, Captain Samuel Wadsworth of Dorchester was outfitted with 70 men from Sudbury and was ordered to proceed to Marlboro to strengthen the garrison and remove from the town such goods and supplies as might be salvaged. After Captain Wadsworth left Sudbury, a band of 1000 Indians attacked the town and burned most of the houses. In the meantime, Wadsworth and his men arrived in Marlboro after a day and a night's march. When he heard of the Sudbury disaster, he immediately prepared to return. Captain Brocklebank and about ten men of his own lightly-manned garrison reinforced the tired Wadsworth forces. They proceeded toward Sudbury and when they had come within a mile and a half of the town the Indians allowed two of their men to show themselves while the remaining thousand remained in ambush. The decoy Indians drew the Americans into the noose, allowing the colonists to be completely surrounded. In spite of the odds, the Americans gained the Top of the Hill and defended it for nearly four hours with a loss of only five men, but with great loss to the enemy. At this time the Indians changed their tactics and set fire to the woods on the windward side of the hill and forced the Americans by heat and smoke to withdraw in disorder. The Indians then saw their advantage in the situation and "came on upon them like so many Tigers, dulling their active swords and with excessive numbers obtained the "Dishonor of Victory." The two captains, Wadsworth and Brocklebank, "after incomparable proofs of their gallantry and resolution were slain at the place, together with most of their

men." A few escaped to a mill and defended it until night when they were happily rescued by Captain Thomas Prentice. Since Prentice had only about six effective troops, the Indians were successful in stopping the party in a draw near the Sudbury town limits. Captain Colwell with thirty Dragoons (cavalrymen) and two columns of men accidentally came upon the scene and put the Indians to flight. In this engagement only about six of Colwell's command were lost. The Indians in stubborn flight dared that the following election day would see the Indians' revenge.

Thus in the Battle of Bloody Sudbury, Captain Brocklebank and Captain Samuel Wadsworth with their heroic men played their part in establishing the white man's home in America. A monument at Sudbury marks the place where the battle took place, and where the remains of the dead are deposited.

Reference: Narratives of the Indian Wars—1675-1699

Ed. Charles H. Lincoln—1913 Scribners, New York.

THE KING FAMILY

John King came to America from Northampton, England about 1710 and settled first in Boston, Massachusetts, then in Watertown, and finally in what is now Scarborough, Maine. He married Sarah Allen in 1714 and secondly, Mary Stowell in 1718. His son:

Captain Richard King (1718-1775) was born at Dunstan Landing, Scarborough, Maine, in 1753. He married first Isabella Bragdon (1713-1759) daughter of Samuel and Tabitha Banks (dau. of Lt. Joseph Banks) Bragdon. In 1749 her sister Tabitha married Stephen Longfellow. He was the great-grandfather of Henry the poet, and had come from Danbury to Portland in 1745. Richard King married secondly in 1762 Mary Black, daughter of Samuel Black and cousin of Isabella Bragdon. He served under, and operated a commissary for General Sir William Pepperell during the Siege of Louisburg, Nova Scotia against the French in the French and Indian War in 1745. Pepperell was commander of the troops destined for Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. Richard King was a shipowner and magistrate of Scarborough, Me. He had seven children, among whom were: Hon. Rufus King, LL.D. (1755-1827), twice minister to Great Britain and New York Senator for 19 years; William King (1768-1852), first Governor of Maine and Major-General of the militia; Cyrus King, Congressman from Maine; Paulina King, wife of Aaron Porter (1752-1827) physician of Portland, Me.; and Mary King who married, age 16, Dr. Robert Southgate (1741-1833) physician and judge of Scarborough, Me. and had twelve children among whom was Isabella Southgate b. 1779 who married Joseph Coffin Boyd, Captain of Portland, Me. Militia and first treasurer of the State of Maine.

Rufus King, eldest son of Captain Richard King, married Mary Alsop, daughter of a wealthy merchant of New York, John Alsop. Rufus was born in Scarborough, Me. and served in the Revolutionary War, becoming aide to Gen. John Sullivan in the Expedition to Rhode Island. He was a member of the Mass. House of Rep. 1782, member of the Continental Congress from Mass. 1784-87, delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia 1787, and to the Ratifying State Convention 1788. He moved to New York City and was a member of the New York Assembly 1789-90, and a Federalist Senator from New York 1789-1796 and from 1813-1825. He was the first U. S. Minister to Great Britain 1796-1803 and from 1825-1826. He was Federalist Candidate for New York Governor in 1815, for Vice-President of U. S. in 1804 and 1808, and was Federalist candidate for President in 1816. Alexander Hamilton wrote to George Washington recommending King for Minister to Great Britain as follows:

“He is a remarkably well-informed man, a very judicious one, a man of address, a man of future and economy whose situation affords just grounds of confidence.”

His home, the King Mansion, stands in King Park, Jamaica Ave. between 150th and 151st Street, Jamaica, New York City.

He had such famous sons as: John Alsop King (1788-1867) who was Whig Congressman (1849-1851) and Governor of New York (1857-1860); James Gore King (1791-1853), banker and New Jersey member of the 31st Congress in 1849-1851; Charles (1789-1867) Colonel of War of 1812 and 7th President of Columbia University; and Edward who married Sarah Worthington, daughter of Ohio Gov. Thomas Worthington. Charles' son Rufus (1814-1876) USMA '33 was a Brigadier General in the Civil War 1861-1863 and was Minister to the Papal States of Rome 1863-1867.

THE MORSE FAMILY

1—Anthony Morse (1618-1678) was a shoemaker who came to America from Marlborough, England in the ship "James" and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts in 1635. He took the Freeman's Oath in 1636 and served as a Lieutenant in the Militia. He was treasurer of this colony in Massachusetts. With his wife Mary, he had the following children:

Anthony	b. 1639
Benjamin	b. 1640
Sara	b. 1641
Hannah	b. 1642
Joseph	b.
Lydia	b. 1645 died 1645
Lydia	b. 1647
Mary	b. 1649
Esther	b. 1651
Joshua	b. 1653
John	
Peter	

2—Deacon Benjamin Morse (1640-1707) married Ruth Sawyer in 1667, the daughter of William Sawyer who came from Lancaster, England to Salem, Mass., in 1640. Benjamin, a freemember in 1673, a tithingman 1686, a constable in 1689, and Deacon of the Church of Newbury. His children were:

Benjamin	b. 1668
Ruth	b. 1669
Joseph	b. 1672
William	b. 1674
Sarah	b. 1676 and died 1679
Phillip	b. 1677
Sarah	b. 1680
Samuel	b. 1685
Ann	b. 1681
Mary	b. 1686

3—Benjamin Morse Jr. was born in 1668 and married Susanna Merrill in 1692. She was the daughter of Abel and Priscilla Chase Merrill. Their children were:

Abel	b. 1692
Ruth	b. 1694
Priscilla	b. 1697
Judith	b. 1699
Stephen	b. 1701
Margaret	b. 1702

4—Margaret Morse married Joseph Coffin of Newbury in 1725 and had eight children, among them Susanna who was born in 1735 and married James Boyd of Kilmarnock, Scotland in 1757.

The famous telegraph inventor, Samuel Finley Breeze Morse (1791-1872) was a son of Rev. Jedediah Morse (1761-1826), the grandson of Jedidiah and Sarah Child Morse, the gr. grandson of John (1699-1735) and Sarah Peake Morse, and g.g. grandson of Peter and Priscilla Carpenter Morse who migrated from Newbury, Massachusetts to Connecticut. Peter was the son of Anthony Jr., the brother of Deacon Benjamin Morse of Newbury.

COFFIN FAMILY TRADITIONS

The ancient family of Coffins settled at Portledge, England, in the parish of Aberington, five miles from Biddeford and flourished there from time of King Henry I to King Edward II, the space of 200 years. The heir of the family was always called Richard. A royalist, Tristram Coffin, Sr. was only one of early settlers in Newbury who came to America in consequence of the success of Oliver Cromwell.

The Coffin Coat-of-Arms consists of a shield with five crosses between four equally-spaced coins, with the crest consisting of a bird (marlet) mounted on a wreath. The name Coffin is derived from Coffyn or Caffin, meaning "The Bald."

Sir Isaac Coffin (1759-1839) and John Coffin (1756-1838) were born in Boston, the children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Barnes Coffin. They were the grandsons of William and Anna Holms Coffin of Boston, and great-grandsons of Nathaniel and Demaris Gayer Coffin. Nathaniel (1671-1620) was son of Hon. James and Severance Coffin and was Representative to the Great and General Court under William & Mary. James was born in England, the son of Tristram Coffin Sr.

Sir Isaac Coffin served in the British Navy and became Rear Admiral. He married Elizabeth Browne in 1814 and established the Coffin School in Nantucket, the Island home of the Coffins in America.

John Coffin, brother of Sir Isaac, was an ensign in the English Army in the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. He became Colonel in 1797, and established residence like many other Tories (Loyalists) in New Brunswick, Canada. He became Lt. General in 1808 and served in the Canadian forces in the War of 1812. He became General in 1819.

The Greenleaf Family

Judith Greenleaf, (1625-1705) widow of Henry Somerby, married Tristram Coffin, Jr. March 2, 1652. She was one of nine children of Lt. Edmund Greenleaf (1573-1671) and Sarah Dole (d. 1663) who were married before coming to America from Suffolk, England in 1635. Captain Stephan Greenleaf, brother of Judith, married Elizabeth Coffin Nov. 13, 1651, a sister of Tristram Coffin Jr. Lt. Edmund Greenleaf was a silk dyer by trade, but defended a church congregation against Indian attacks. A Sarah Greenleaf was a grandmother of the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892).



TRISTRAM COFFIN HOUSE

Built 1653

Newburyport, Massachusetts

About 1653 Tristram Coffin Jr. and his bride Judith Greenleaf (1625-1705) Somerby moved into the house erected for their home. The house consisted of one ground-floor room which was used as a combination kitchen-parlor-living room, and one or two bedrooms on the second floor. Tristram lived in this house for nearly fifty years meanwhile raising his family of ten children.

His youngest son, Nathaniel, married Sarah Brocklebank Dole in 1693 and brought his bride to live with his father and mother. An addition was made to the house at the southeast corner to provide space for the new family. Eight children were born to this couple, and five of them before their grandfather's death. When Tristram Jr. died in 1704, his will left his "Dwelling hous with my barnes and pastuor land" to Nathaniel. Nathaniel was town clerk of Newbury for over 35 years and was well-known as deacon of the church.

Nathaniel's fourth son, Joseph, was married in 1725 to Margaret Morse and added the northeasterly end of the present house to accommodate his family. Joseph was selectman of the town, a colonel of the militia, and town clerk after his father's death. Joseph had eight children of whom the youngest daughter married the young Scot James Boyd, August 11, 1757. James Boyd and Susanna Coffin had nine children, a substantial beginning of a new family in America.

The old Tristram Coffin House at Newburyport still stands but it now is over 200 years since Susanna Coffin left it after her marriage to the noble Scot. It is 300 years since Tristram Coffin Jr. built the home which housed so many Coffin generations. Thanks are due to the "Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities" for its part in preserving this house which stands quietly in memory of our ancestors.

EZEKIAL ROGERS AND THE MIGRATION FROM ROWLEY, ENGLAND

Midway between South Cove and Cottingham in Yorkshire, England stands the old St. Peter Rowley Church built early in the thirteenth century. Only the church survives today to remind us of the old village of Rowley which had had a population of about 150 people in the early part of the seventeenth century. Services are still held in this church today.

In 1620 Ezekial Rogers, a chaplain of the family of Sir Francis Carrington of Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex, became rector of the Rowley Church which he served for eighteen years. He was suspended as rector in 1638 because he refused to read an 'accursed' "Book of Sports" to his congregation advocating 'dancing, archery, leaping, and May games after Divine services on Sunday.' Like the earlier Pilgrims who also were staunch Puritans, he decided to migrate to America with about twenty of his parishioners and their families. These parishioners were "Godly men most of them with some estate. They accounted for most of the Rowley population. Rev. Rogers and his group sailed for America from Hull, England on the ship JOHN of London and arrived in Salem, Massachusetts October, 1638.

After arrival in America these people purchased 3000 acres of land from the Massachusetts Bay Company for £800 and established a settlement known as "Roger's Settlement" but later known as Rowley, Mass. Roger's leadership prevailed in this colony for 22 years and he was buried in the Rowley Cemetery in 1660 at the age of 70.

Between 1620 and 1640 about 4000 families entered America in search of political and religious freedom during the reigns of James I and Charles I of England. These Rowley settlers were part of this migration. They soon built many houses and were the first people to begin making cloth in the new world. Among the cargo which these people brought from England was the first printing press to reach America.



ST. PETER ROWLEY CHURCH near Cottingham, Yorkshire, England. Built in the thirteenth century, it stands in memory to forefathers who sought religious freedom in the New World.



DRESSER GENEALOGY

In the few pages that follow a few historical facts and Dresser family traditions have been assembled with some vital statistics of at least one line of the family since its migration to America in 1638. Maternal families of recent generations are interesting, and short sketches are given wherever possible. The Patch, Hemmingsen, and Peterson grandparents were known to the present generation and we hope through these pages that they will be remembered longer. Helen Dresser, Marion Dresser Kelsey, and the J. Gilbert Dressers have provided most of the basic material. Through this information our European visits to England and Denmark were certainly highly rewarding.

DRESSER TRADITIONS—ENGLISH AND EARLY AMERICAN

The original founders of the Dresser family probably came from Denmark during the Danish invasion of England in the 9th century. They were among those who settled in Yorkshire about 876 A.D. There was a Henry Dresser living in Yorkshire in 1470 whose signature appears on several documents.

Matthew Dresser lived about 1500 and was a rector of Leipsig University. He probably was a member of a collateral Danish or German family. Another Dresser was a member of Prince Rupert's "Black Riders" during the reign of Charles I in England. He married a Yorkshire farmer's daughter and settled at Whenby in Yorkshire about 1670.

Dr. Christopher Dresser Ph.D., F.L.S., was the first Englishman to introduce Japanese art into English art fabrics, wall-papers, carpets, China, and ceramic wares. He was a great enthusiast in the application of natural elements in ornament, floral design, and oriental styles. He edited several authoritative works on design about 1830.

Henry Eeles Dresser, F.L.S. F.Z.S. was born in 1838 and died 1915. He was one of the most distinguished ornithologists of the 19th century. He was a recognized authority on European birds and was a friend of Huxley, Wallace, and Darwin. His works included "Birds of Europe," "The Eggs of the Birds of Europe," and two monographs on the Bee-eaters and the Rollers. He investigated and improved on patents of color photography for illustrating the color of bird eggs. In business, he was successful in pursuing the timber and iron trades.

Eliza Dresser married Moses Spofford, a descendant of an ancient Yorkshire family ancestor who sailed on the "Mayflower" to America. Eliza was married June 3, 1835 and was a noted beauty of the period.

Lieutenant John Dresser (1640-1724) was a member of the Rowley, Massachusetts Foot Company and served as Rowley's Deputy to the Massachusetts General Court for six years. His female descendants are eligible to the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Reverend Charles Dresser, Episcopalian minister of Springfield, Illinois, performed the wedding ceremony of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Nov. 4, 1842. On Jan. 7, 1844 this same Rev. Charles Dresser sold his home in Springfield to Abraham Lincoln. This home is preserved in Springfield, Illinois.

John Dresser (1735-1814) was a soldier at Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary War. His home was in Pomfret, Connecticut. His male and female descendants are eligible to the "Sons of the American Revolution" and "Daughters of the American Revolution," respectively.

DRESSER FAMILY GENEALOGY

The history of the Dresser family in America dates back to 1638 when John Dresser and his wife Mary arrived in Salem, Massachusetts from Rowley, England. At this time about twenty families under the leadership of Rev. Ezekial Rogers, with others who had come from England, purchased 3000 acres of land from the Massachusetts Bay Company. This land was located in the area now occupied by Rowley, Massachusetts. JOHN DRESSER moved to Rowley in 1643 and was thus a pioneer settler of Rowley and became as is recorded, cordwainer and "a man of standing who possessed an excellent estate." John was born in 1605 and was buried in Rowley in 1672. His children were as follows:

John (1641-1724) married Martha Thorla Nov. 21, 1662.

Mary (1643-1660)

Samuel (1644-1704) married Mary Leaver 1668 and had eight children

Jonathan (1647-1659)

Elizabeth (1650-?) married John Hopkinson 1680

2nd Generation

Hon. JOHN DRESSER JR. was born in 1641. He married Martha Thorla Nov. 21, 1662. He was a selectman, a tithing man, and was Rowley's Representative to the General Court 1691, 1692, 1700, 1704, 1705, and 1706. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1680 and was at one time associate justice of Norfolk County. He was listed a freeholder in Rowley in 1677 and in 1684. His first wife died June 29, 1700 and he married secondly Mrs. Rebecca Dickinson in 1702. John Dresser was Lieutenant of the Rowley Foot Company October 16, 1691. He died in Rowley March 14, 1724 in his 85th year. He had ten children as follows, all born in Rowley:

John (1663-1736). He died in Rowley Nov. 17, 1736

Mary (1667-) married Daniel Thurston and secondly Ezekial Snow, soldier of the French and Indian War.

Martha (1671-) married Anthony Potter 1695

Jonathan (1674-1743) married Sarah Leaver in 1699

Jane (1676-) married John Perley in 1698

Sarah (1678-) married Richard Boynton

Richard (1679-1728) married Mercy Peabody in 1708. Son Jacob was first white boy (1710) born in Thompson, Conn.

Nathaniel (1681) married Elizabeth Wentworth in 1707

Lydia (1684) died young

Elizabeth (1686-) married Robert Day 1705

3rd Generation

JONATHAN DRESSER was born June 27, 1674 in Rowley, Massachusetts. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Leaver, at Rowley October 31, 1699. They moved with their family to Pomfret, Conn. in 1718. He purchased 100 acres with buildings from Nathaniel Gary for £300 (\$100) in 1719. He served as Deputy of Windham County, Conn. in 1730 and as justice of the peace in 1732. He died in Pomfret

March 20, 1743 and his wife died August 10, 1756. They had the following children:

Jonathan b. Aug. 6, 1700 and died July 17, 1701

Jonathan b. July 23, 1702 and died in Pomfret Jan. 17, 1790

Thomas b. Nov. 7, 1704

Sarah b. Dec. 2, 1706

Richard b. Dec. 17, 1708 and died Sept. 1709 in Rowley

Hannah b. Aug. 19, 1711

Nathan b. Feb. 22, 1715 and died Nov. 4, 1720 at Pomfret

Damaris b. Sept. 30, 1718 and died in Pomfret Nov. 23, 1720

4th Generation

DEACON JONATHAN DRESSER JR. was born in Rowley, Massachusetts July 23, 1702. He married Elizabeth Warner Jan. 17, 1732. He served on a Library Committee and was Deacon of his church. As deacon he served as moderator at the town meeting Dec. 1, 1760. He died Jan. 17, 1790 and his wife died Jan. 4, 1806 aged 92. Their following children were born in Pomfret, Conn.:

Mary b. Nov. 11, 1733 and died Sept. 28, 1736

John b. Aug. 17, 1735 and died June 24, 1814

Mary b. Feb. 10, 1736

Ebenezer b. Nov. 2, 1738

Damaris b. Jan. 6, 1740 and died Feb. 4, 1740

Jonathan b. May 26, 1742 and died Little Falls Oct. 21, 1760

Samuel b. Sept. 17, 1745 and died June 4, 1814, veteran of the Revolutionary War.

Elizabeth b. Aug. 16, 1752 and died Sept. 4, 1757

5th Generation

CORPORAL JOHN DRESSER was born in Pomfret, Conn. Aug. 18, 1735 and died there in June 24, 1814. He married Sarah Dresser Sept. 24, 1761. She died Jan. 7, 1814, aged 72. He responded to the Lexington Alarm in April 1775 and served as a corporal at Bunker Hill, the Battle for Relief of Boston in the Revolutionary War. They had the following children:

Jonathan b. Dec. 13, 1761 and died Nov. 14, 1765

Alanson b. Dec. 8, 1763 and died Nov. 17, 1765

Alfred b. Jan. 31, 1765 and died in the State of Georgia in 1804

Jonathan b. Dec. 19, 1766 and died at Brookfield, Mass. July 31, 1780

Alanson b. June 11, 1768 and died Oct. 26, 1806 in New York

Sarah b. Jan. 19, 1770

John b. Aug. 19, 1771 and died March 7, 1843 at Coventry, Conn.

Mary b. May 31, 1773

Esther b. July 23, 1776 and died Sept. 20, 1777

Rowland b. Aug. 13, 1778 and died at Sturbridge, Conn. Dec. 31, 1808

Samuel b. Jan. 31, 1781 and died 1843. He was a Captain in War 1812. He married Dorothy Ingalls, daughter of Judge Samuel Ingalls

6th Generation

JOHN DRESSER JR. was born Aug. 19, 1771 and married Delight Gilbert (twin) (1772-1816), daughter of John Gilbert and his wife Rachel of Brooklyn, Conn. April 1, 1798. John Gilbert was killed by lightning about 1780. John Dresser married secondly, Abby Albro (1783-1874) Dec. 7, 1818 and was baptized with his second wife March 6, 1836. The children of John and Delight were:

Frederick b. Jan. 24, 1799 and died Feb. 19, 1889, aged 90 at Rockton, Ill., m. Sarah Owen 1821

Josephus b. Nov. 30, 1800

Daughter (stillborn) 1802

John Milton b. Aug. 31, 1804

George Willis b. Nov. 29, 1806

Jasper Gilbert b. May 8, 1809

Charles Dabney b. Aug. 16, 1811

All children were baptized Jan. 11, 1816

John died at Coventry, Conn. March 7, 1843, aged 71.

7th Generation

JASPER GILBERT DRESSER WAS BORN AT Tolland, Conn. May 8, 1809. His early life was spent at Coventry, Conn. and at the age of 22 he went to Ancaster, Canada West, and lived in Dundas Valley, Ontario. He married Phoebe MacLeish whose parents were pioneer settlers from Scotland, on April 27, 1835 at Charlotteville, Canada West, Ontario. Phoebe was born in 1814 and died 1856, at Clinton, or Newark, Wis. Jasper Gilbert married secondly Mrs. Alicia (John) Lucas Blake Dec. 27, 1865 (Ireland, 1821-1903) at Beloit, Wis. He died at Clinton, Wis. in 1890. His children were:

Susan Delight b. July 3, 1836 m. Geo. Elliott, d. Manchester, Ill. Sept. 16, 1872

Andrew Rolph b. March 10, 1838 enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin Batt'y. Died 1883

Phoebe Rosilla b. Nov. 25, 1839 m. Geo. Wells, Portland, Oregon

Frederick Gilbert b. June 22, 1841 served Army of the Potomac, Civil War, died Benton, Ia.

Martha Josephine b. Dec. 26, 1842 m. Geo. Moliere, San Francisco

Sarah Eliza b. Sept. 30, 1844, d. Aug. 28, 1847

Sarah Rosena b. Nov. 10, 1848, d. Manchester, Ill., Apr. 1, 1870

Alice Rosena b. Aug. 12, 1846, d. Sept. 4, 1847

Charles Jasper b. Sept. 30, 1850, m. Mary Lewis (1849-1876), lived in Rock Co., d. 1910, m. Carrie Harris (1855-1931)

Weyburn Elkins b. Jan. 24, 1853, d. Feb. 18, 1939

Jasper Gilbert taught school and became a Canadian citizen, living in Dundas 1845, became postmaster in Canada, and moved to Newark, West of Beloit, Wis. 1855.

8th Generation

WEYBURN ELKINS DRESSER was born near Capetown, West Canada, but moved with his family to Newark, Wisconsin before he was three years old. Later in 1860 the family moved to Clinton, Wisc. on the farm known as the Ephriam Hildreth farm where he lived 59

years. He was born Jan. 24, 1853 and married Izah Maria Patch April 23, 1876 by Rev. Bunson. He died Feb. 18, 1939 at age of 86. They are buried at the Clinton Cemetery.

Izah Patch was born Aug. 16, 1854 and died Oct. 29, 1939. They had the following children:

Clarence William b. April 25, 1877-1947, m. Nellie Hall and secondly Mrs. Louise Barlow

George Benedict b. May 12, 1879 and died Oct. 14, 1902

Jasper Gilbert b. July 25, 1885 and died Sept. 30, 1944

Marion Izah b. Aug. 30, 1887 m. Leland Kelsey and had 5 children

Phoebe Maria b. April 23, 1891 m. Frank Benedict and had 2 daughters, Frances and Elizabeth

Paul Elkins b. Feb. 9, 1895 m. Gladys Coombe and had one daughter

Helen Catherine b. June 30, 1898. Never married



J. G. DRESSER (right) employed by Woodard Governor, Rockford, Ill., is shown with his son-in-law, Lt. Frederick T. Boyd, 1943.

9th Generation

JASPER GILBERT DRESSER was born at Clinton, Wisconsin July 25, 1885 and married Edith Peterson Nov. 24, 1908 at Racine Wisconsin. Edith Peterson was born June 15, 1889 at Racine, Wisconsin of Danish parents. They raised their family in Clinton, Wis. but moved to Madison, Wis. in 1930. Jasper Dresser died in Rockford, Illinois Sept. 30, 1944 and is buried in East Lawn Cemetery, Beloit, Wisconsin beside his wife who died Feb. 19, 1962 at Rockford.

They had the following children:

Norman Eugene b. Oct. 8, 1909 m. Ella Lowry of Clinton, Wis.

Jasper Gilbert b. May 7, 1911 m. Illa Kiefer of Beloit, Wis.

Russell Elkins b. Feb. 16, 1913 m. Fern Ross of Fairchild, Wis.

Jeannette Marion b. March 2, 1916 m. Frederick Boyd of Nelson, Wisconsin

Eunice Olive b. March 2, 1918 m. Mathias Felton of Madison, Wis.

Richard Warren b. Dec. 2, 1925 m. Mary Lou Kennedy of Rockford, Ill.

10th Generation

JEANNETTE MARION DRESSER was born on a farm near Clinton, Wisconsin March 2, 1916 and married Frederick Boyd of Nelson, Wis. Aug. 21, 1937 at Madison, Wis. They were married by Rev. Morris Wee in the Luther Memorial Church. They moved soon after to Belle Glade, Florida where their first two children were born. After the beginning of World War II the family moved successively to Ft. McClellan, Alabama; Camp Forrest, Tennessee; Rockford, Ill.; and to Baltimore, Edgewood, and Frederick, Maryland due to army duties. Following the war the family resided in Rockford, Illinois; Lafayette, Indiana; and Milford, Illinois. With the outbreak of the Korean War the family moved again to Frederick, Maryland and lived in Army quarters at Camp Detrick. The family returned to Milford, Illinois in 1952 and prepared for moving to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida Jan. 1, 1953. Their children are as follows:

Barbara Jean b. March 17, 1939 Pahokee, Fla.

Marilyn Jeannette b. March 8, 1941 Pahokee, Fla.

Virginia Lea b. Dec. 11, 1942 Rockford, Ill.

Bettie Kay b. March 12, 1944, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Frederick Tilghman, Jr. b. March 20, 1959, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

THE PATCH FAMILY

The history of the Patch family goes back to early in the 1700's when William, the father of **Ephriam Patch**, came to America from Scotland and settled first among the Indians in the village of Scituate, Massachusetts. Ephriam was born on a farm in Chesterfield, Massachusetts founded 1762 (New Hingham). He raised a family of five children and died at 80 years of age. His children:

Thomas (1750-1814)

Pentalope married Joseph Ring and Ichabod Walker; lived in Vermont

Ephriam

Lucinda (or Lucretia) married Jabez Bartlett
Brazil

Thomas Patch was born at the same farm as his father in Chesterfield, Massachusetts in 1750. He married Desire Cowen in 1790; she was the daughter of Gathelus Cowen (b. 1708) whose grandfather, John Cowen came to America from Scotland 1640 and settled at Scituate. Gathelus Cowen died at the age of 96. Thomas Patch died in 1814 at the age of 64. His children were:

Ephriam

Ezra

Electra married Rufus Leonard

Lucy married Gaylord Thayer

Luther married Elizabeth Hatter and died 1886

Elizabeth married Jarah Wood and had 14 children with three pairs of twins

Sarah marriedBabcock and Otis Lyman

Flavia married Lampoon Leonard

Wealthy married David Merritt

Nancy marriedTaylor

Laura married Rufus Willis

Luther Patch was born in Chesterfield, Massachusetts 1799 and in 1819 married Elizabeth Hatter (1798-1898) of Jamestown, New York, the daughter of Thomas Hatter of England (d. 87) and Rosanna from Holland (d. 97). After being married in Geneva, N. Y. the couple moved successively to Lockport, and Port Gibson, New York. Finally they moved to Clayton Co., Iowa in 1837 and ten years later to Minneapolis 1847. In 1849 Luther left his family in Minnesota and joined the "Gold Rush" to California and stayed there eleven years. The Patch cabin was first on west side of river located near the Pillsbury Mill in Minneapolis. Luther died July 10, 1886, the father of nine children:

Cora b. 1832, Port Gibson, N. Y. m. Joseph Marshall, brother of Gov. Wm. R. Marshall, Governor of Minn. 1866-1870.

Louisa b. March 25, 1838 Turkey R., Iowa Territory; m. Judge Samuel Murdock, Clayton Co., Elkader, Ia.

Julius b. Oct. 1, 1840 Prairie du Chien, Wis.

William Wallace b. Sept. 18, 1826 Ontario, N. Y. m. Maria Barnes 1853

Eliza

Edward Patch Grove, Wis. (Grant Co.)

Marion m. R. P. Russell, 2800 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis

Lewis Denver, Colo.

William Wallace Patch b. Sept. 18, 1826 Ontario, N. Y. married 1851 Izah Warren Pitman (1835-1852) and married 1853 Maria Antoinette Barnes (1830-1900) b. Rockport, O., near Cleveland, daughter of Harriet Gilbert (1808-1856) and John Barnes (1800-1867) of Garnavillo, Iowa. The children of the second marriage of Oct. 16, 1853 were:

Willis (Dec. 17, 1860-Dec. 24, 1860)

Irah Wallace b. 1852 (first marriage)

Izah Maria (1854-1939) married Weyburn Elkins Dresser, Clinton, Wis., 1876

George Gibson b. 1856 m. Lillian Pugh (d. 1909) b. at Garnavillo, Iowa

Edward Eugene b. 1863 m. Anna Giles (d. 1939) 1903 in Elkader, Ia. and m. Mrs. Frankie Mae Brown 1940

William Patch visited with family at World's Fair 1893 in Chicago but had separated from second wife while children were still growing up.

**DESCENDANTS OF WEYBURN ELKINS DRESSER AND
IZAH MARIA PATCH
(Married April 23, 1876)**

CLARENCE WILLIAM DRESSER m. Nellie Hall June 9, 1903 at Rockford, Ill. m. secondly Mrs. L. Barlow, Madison, Wisconsin, d. Aug. 11, 1947.

Weyburn Hall b. April 25, 1904

Elizabeth b. Jan. 20, 1906

Frederic William b. Jan. 6, 1908

Harold Eugene b. April 8, 1909

Alice Genevieve b. Aug. 31, 1911

Robert Marion b. July 16, 1913

GEORGE BENEDICT DRESSER died aged 23 years without issue.

JASPER GILBERT DRESSER m. Edith Peterson Nov. 24, 1908 at Racine, Wisconsin

Norman Eugene b. Oct. 8, 1909 m. Ella Lowry Oct. 21, 1931

Joan Ellen b. Nov. 19, 1932 m. Raymond Gardiner b. Aug. 12, 1929

Pamela Ellen b. Dec. 27, 1950

Penny Irene b. Aug. 13, 1952

Peggy Rae b. April 11, 1957

Norman Eugene b. Dec. 1, 1933 m. Nancy Wright, b. Sept. 29, 1935

Rita Dianne b. Aug. 14, 1952

Charles Eugene b. June 10, 1954

Lynn Marie b. Sept. 10, 1955

Roy Edward b. April 3, 1957

Norman Eugene III April 28, 1958

Patricia Kay b. Oct. 29, 1960

Anna Mae b. August 25, 1945

Jasper Gilbert b. May 7, 1911 m. Illa Kiefer April 23, 1936 at Clinton, Wis.

Lt. Jasper Gilbert b. Feb. 1, 1938 m. Sandra Kerten Sept. 30, 1961

Lt. George Brayton b. March 9, 1939 m. Mary Elizabeth Tracy August, 1962

James Kent b. May 15, 1944

Jane Gail b. May 28, 1949

Russell Elkins b. Feb. 16, 1913 m. Fern Ross at Winona, Minn. April 2, 1934

Joseph Warren b. Oct. 25, 1936 m. Eileen Mary Mohlman May 13, 1961

Mary Louise b. Nov. 28, 1938 m. Ray Holanda Sept. 1958

Jon Ross b. Oct. 20, 1940

Jeannette Marion b. March 2, 1916 m. Frederick Boyd Aug. 21, 1937 at Madison, Wis.

Barbara Jean b. March 17, 1939 m. Robert Woodward September, 1962

Marilyn Jeannette b. March 8, 1941

Virginia Lea b. Dec. 11, 1942

Bettie Kay b. March 12, 1944
 Frederick Tilghman, Jr. b. March 20, 1959
 Eunice Olive b. March 2, 1918 m. Mathias Felton, Ph.D. May 14,
 1938 at Madison, Wis.
 Margaret Ann b. Aug. 12, 1940
 Susan Marie b. Dec. 2, 1942
 Andrea Elizabeth b. Jan. 21, 1945
 Janet Louise b. June 28, 1948
 William Frederick b. Nov. 21, 1950
 Richard Warren b. Dec. 2, 1925 m. Mary Lou Kennedy June 27,
 1948, Rockford, Ill.
 Diane Margaret b. Jan. 19, 1951
 Jeffrey Jay b. July 8, 1952
 Bennet Ray
 Donna Jeanine b. June 4, 1957

MARION IZAH DRESSER b. Aug. 30, 1887 m. Leland Ezra Kelsey
 Sept. 17, 1908

George Melvin b. Aug. 19, 1909 m. Elmina Bumstead
 Floyd Weyburn b. March 11, 1911 m. Grace Margaret Hogan
 Lester Elkins b. July 24, 1912 m. Marie Wanninger
 Vernon Dresser b. Feb. 18, 1915 m. Edith Hogan
 Helen Ruth b. July 5, 1918 m. George Arthur Palmer

PHOEBE MARIA DRESSER b. April 23, 1891 m. Frank Benedict
 Dec. 13, 1916

Elizabeth Marjory b. Sept. 23, 1917
 Frances Jean b. April 4, 1925 m. Norman Stanhope

PAUL ELKINS b. Feb. 9, 1895 m. Gladys Coombe Dec. 15, 1917
 Margery Ann b. Oct. 29, 1929 m. Harry Perkins, Loves Park, Ill.
 Cynthia (1954), Pamela (1956), Bradley (1958) Beloit, Wis.

HELEN CATHARINE b. June 30, 1898

JASPER GILBERT DRESSER

Jasper Gilbert Dresser was born July 25, 1885 in Clinton, Wisconsin and resided for 44 years on the Dresser homestead between Clinton and Beloit. He married Edith Peterson on Nov. 24, 1909 at Racine, Wisconsin. He lived in Madison, Wisconsin about eight years and in Rockford, Ill. six years before his death. He was a member of the Clinton Presbyterian Church. He died Sept. 30, 1944 at his home in Rockford, Illinois.

He was survived by his wife, four sons, Norman of Sharon, Wis., Gilbert of Edgewood, R. I., Russell of Madison, Wis., and Richard of Rockford, Ill.; two daughters, Mrs. Frederick (Jeannette) Boyd and Mrs. Mathias (Eunice) Felton of Alliance, Nebraska. Three sisters, Mrs. Leland Kelsey, Mrs. Frank Benedict, and Miss Helen Dresser, and two brothers, Paul and Clarence Dresser survived him.

Funeral services were held at 1:30 P.M. Monday at the Rosman-Uhling-Kinzer Chapel. The Rev. Dudley Uphoff, pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church in Rockford, officiated. Burial was in East Lawn Cemetery, Beloit, Wisconsin.

HEMMINGSSEN FAMILY

JENS HEMMINGSEN, the son of Parielleift HEMMING LARSEN and Grette Parnille Rasmussen, was born in North Alslew, Denmark Jan. 28, 1828. His father was a suspender weaver. Jens was a storm trooper in the service of King Frederick VII during an uprising or revolution in Scheswig-Holstein between 1848-1850. In October 1876 he received a medallion with white and gold band for his military service. He married Emma Amalie Hviid, b. 1842, in Malse who was fifteen years younger than he and had the following children:

- (1) Jensine (Sena) Vilhelmena b. May 14, 1865 in Stubbekobing, Denmark. She married Christian Petersen Oct. 2, 1886 and had six children. She married secondly after her first husband's death James Davies in 1899. They had one daughter, Ellen Pearl b. 1903 who married Vernon Johnson b. 1900 of Racine, Wis. Aug. 25, 1926. Jensine died Sept. 29, 1939 and is buried in Racine, Wis.
- (2) William, who with his older sister Jensine went to America in 1884 where he would learn the butcher trade from his uncle William Hviid, who then lived at Racine, Wis. He later left Racine, traveled widely, with his final whereabouts unknown.
- (3) Edward was born July 7, 1870, confirmed Oct. 5, 1884, but died at about the age of 18 years.
- (4) Henrietta Petronelle Hemmingsen was born Feb. 14, 1872 in Denmark. She married Anton Jensen of Racine and died when about sixty years of age. For some years they lived on a farm in Clinton, Wisconsin near the Dresser homestead.
- (5) Christian Waldemar Phillip was born in Denmark Aug. 5, 1877 and moved to Racine, Wisconsin when about 8 years old. He was a butcher in Racine, married and had two daughters Florence and Gladys. Christian is still living hale and hearty in Racine (1962). Married Gena Gunderson who died 1950.

Jens Hemmingsen took his younger children with him to America in June 1887 after his wife died in Denmark. He was naturalized a United States citizen Oct. 27, 1890 after renouncing his allegiance to King Christian IX of Denmark. He was a tailor in Racine before he died at age 68 about 1896.



STUBBEKØBING KIRKE

PETERSON FAMILY

CHRISTIAN PEDERSON was born in Kolding, South Jutland, Denmark, Aug. 11, 1827. He was a tailor, or clothesmaker, and married first Ane Margrette Rasmus Datter. After a divorce he married Johanna Pederson who was then living in Kolding, but who had been born in Weirup parish Nov. 4, 1827. They were married April 7, 1860, in the St. Nicolai Church at Kolding. Johanna (Anna) died in Racine, Wisconsin in 1891 at the age of 64.

Their son PETER CHRISTIAN PETERSON was born July 7, 1865 in Kolding, was baptized Oct. 15, 1865 in St. Nicolai Church, and later moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where he married Jensine Hemmingsen on Oct. 2, 1886. Peter was known as Christian Peterson. He died of tuberculosis in 1897 when just past 31 years of age. He and his wife Jensine had the following children:

1. Emma born April 7, 1888
2. Bergitta (Edith) born June 15, 1889. Married Jasper G. Dresser (July 25, 1885-Sept. 30, 1944) of Clinton, Wis. Died Feb. 19, 1962
3. Helga born Dec. 19, 1890, married Walter Day (May 14, 1885-Aug. 18, 1959) of Racine, Wis., died Sept. 3, 1961.
4. Vallborg born Dec. 10, 1892
5. Ellen born May 3, 1894
6. Andrew (died in infancy)



PETER CHRISTIAN PETERSON (1865-1897) born in Kolding, Denmark but raised a family in Racine, Wisconsin. Father of Mrs. Jasper G. Dresser.

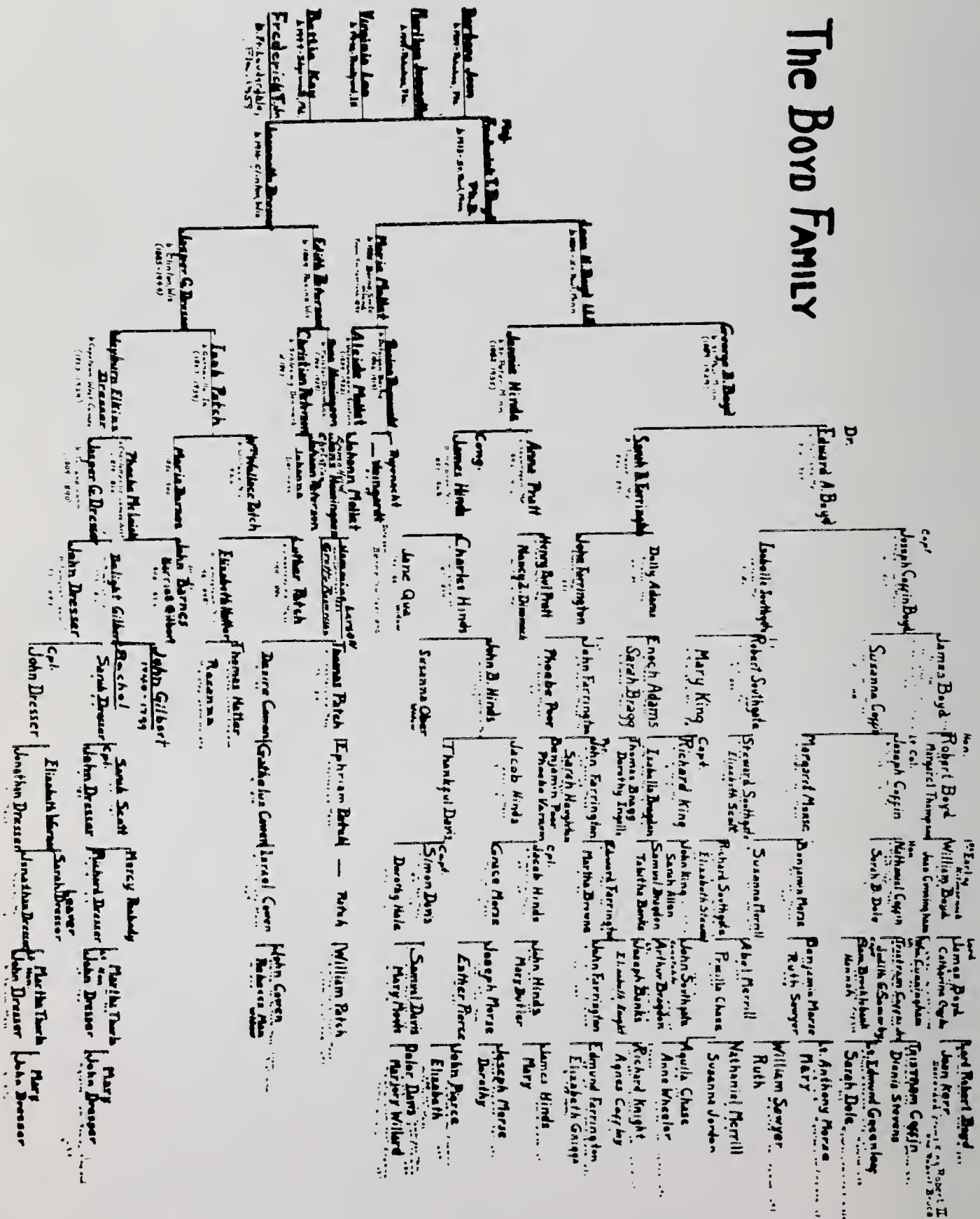
ANCESTORS WHO SERVED DURING OUR COUNTRY'S WARS

- LT. JOHN DRESSER (1640-1724) Lt. Rowley Foot Co. 1691, member of Governor's Council 1680, Repr. to Mass. General Court 1691, '92, 1700, '94, '05, '06
- CAPT. EDMUND GREENLEAF (1573-1671) Defended church congregation against the Indians. Overseer of "Collection of Arms"
- LT. TRISTRAM COFFIN (1632-1704) Lt. at Newbury, Mass. 1683, Deputy to Mass. Gen. Court 1695, 1700, '01, '02, Magistrate for the County, Colony of Mass. Bay
- TRISTRAM COFFIN SR. (1605-1681) Commissioner at Salisbury, Chief Magistrate for Nantucket under Gov. Lovelace 1671
- CAPT. SAMUEL BROCKLEBANK (1627-1676) Captain, Rowley Foot Co. 1673, Commander of Marlboro Garrison 1676, killed in Battle of Sudbury, King Phillips War
- HON. NATHANIEL COFFIN (1669-1719) Deputy of Newbury, Mass. 1719-20, member of Council 1730
- CAPTAIN RICHARD KING (1718-1775) Operated Commissary under Gen. Pepperell 1745, French and Indian War during siege of Louisburg, Nova Scotia
- LT. COLONEL JOSEPH COFFIN (1702-1773) Captain and Major 2nd Newbury Co. 1757, Major 2nd Regt. Essex Co. Militia 1762, Lt. Col. in Col. Gerrishes' Regt. 1762
- CPL. JOHN DRESSER (1735-1814) Responded to Lexington Alarm from Pomfret, Conn. April 1775 for Relief of Boston at the Battle of Bunker Hill, Revolutionary War.
- LT. COLONEL FREDERICK BOYD (1913-) 2nd Lt. 33rd Infantry Div. 1942, 1st Lt. Chem. Warfare 1943, Captain Biological Warfare 1944-45 in World War II, Captain Chem. Corps 1951-1952 Korean War, Lieut. Col. 1960 Florida Mil. District USAR.
- HON. JAMES HINDS (1833-1868) Served under Gen. Sibley in Sioux War 1862 in Minn. Congressman from Arkansas 1868.
- LT. ANTHONY MORSE (1618-1678) He was Lieutenant in the Militia at Newbury, Mass. He was treasurer of this Massachusetts colony
- LT. JOSEPH BANKS, grandfather of Isabella Bragdon, the wife of Captain Richard King. Colonial wars
- PVT. SAMUEL DAVIS (1639-1720) father of Capt. Simon Davis, served under Capt. Daniel Henchman and Maj. Simon Willard in King Phillip's War
- CAPT. JOSEPH COFFIN BOYD (1760-1823) Captain of Portland, Me. Federal Volunteers organized Sept. 10, 1798, First treasurer of Maine 1820-1823. He served in War of 1812 as district paymaster from 4 Jan. 1813 to June 1815
- CAPT. SIMON DAVIS (1638-1769) father of Thankful Davis, the wife of Jacob Hinds Jr., Capt. at Battle of Ft. George, N. Y. Sept. 8, 1755, French and Indian War.
- PVT. JOHN FARRINGTON (1693-1762) French and Indian War (1755-'58)
- PVT. JOHN FARRINGTON JR. b. 1751. Revolutionary War, Militia called at Lexington Alarm, Andover, Mass. 1775
- CPL. JACOB HINDS (1685-1764) Capt. Asa Whitcombs Co. Colonial War

APPENDIX

The following photoprints consist first of the Boyd Family Tree and Reunion at the Golden Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Leon H. Boyd, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1956. The nine remaining prints were copied from the original Boyd Papers, Dick Institute, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

The Boyd Family





The first thing that our Lord Robert King did in the first year of his reign was to give his subjects the right to have a fair trial by their peers. This was a great step forward in the history of the law.

Amantia

REMISSION BY QUEEN MARGARET WITH CONSENT
OF HENRY, LORD METHVEN, HER HUSBAND, TO
ROBERT BOYD, OF 100 MARKS YEARLY AND THE
SUM OF 500 MARKS FOR THE UPHOLDING OF
THE CASTLE, PLACE AND HOUSE OF KILMARNOCK,
TO WHICH HE WAS BOUND BY ASSEDATION.

DATED AT EDINBURGH, 26th MAY, 1529.

James M. Smith

Dussport

112

Dec 12 1

dated 1568

Quinn of the Brothers

all my warmest friends believe

[illegible]

it fall off probably and to cut and

—

PASSPORT BY QUEEN ELIZABETH TO LORD BOYDE
TO PASS AND REPAIR TO THE QUEEN OF SCOTS
AND TO COMMUNICATE TO HER "CERTAIN THINGS
HE HATH TO DECLARE TO HER FROM US, AND
OUR WILL AND PLEASURE IS THAT YE DO NOT
ONLY SUFFER HIM WITH HIS SERVANTS IN HIS
COMPANY QUIETLY TO PASS WITHOUT LET OR
INTERRUPTION, BUT ALSO THAT YE SEE HIM
AND HIS SAID SERVANTS FROM PLACE TO PLACE."
DATED AT HAMPTON COURT, 15th DECEMBER, 1568

We be the grace of god, Rector of Ecclesie and Curator of summe
 Honorable as we appointe, tunc confisus consilio and summe
 Synis Bishop of Eps. Marne Lord L. B. of Eps. Robert Lord B. of
 Synis Lord B. of Eps. Marne Lord L. B. of Eps. Robert Lord B. of
 of Legation for James with the of the King of Eps. Marne Lord L. B. of Eps. Robert Lord B. of
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 and the King of Eps. Marne Lord L. B. of Eps. Robert Lord B. of
 not sit in the King of Eps. Marne Lord L. B. of Eps. Robert Lord B. of
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 by the King of Eps. Marne Lord L. B. of Eps. Robert Lord B. of

201

11210 25- the grace of god (Name of Britain and Province of France) To all and sundre that shall come
 before this present our Letters in god everlasting assistance as well being with us the said King and affection
 as we have to our natural subjects And of the peace and concordment yet we have to understand that as much
 as our said subjects are now especially oppressed and afflicted, The more (if it be possible) provide for
 with in tranquillity of the same and of its full value to all before things. In order to our many considerations
 first, consideration of our estate and welfare of our said realm. In order to our understanding the indignation
 and grievous offences against us which we have committed to just anger against him who as Frenchman subject to us
 The in content and dispute to the more of which and therefore towards us man. And therefore from the
 instant knowledge that we have of the fidelity of some and treachery of some of our best knights and noblemen
 Confess and confess to the said Lord King. The more consideration and wisdom And to the public making constitution
 and order in our Commission Giving granting and limiting to him one full free power, commission, authority
 and full authority generally and specially To give us one full authority of Scotland And to give to us and to confer
 for us and in our name to the said Lord King To give and understand the conditions that may be proposed
 to him in the said sale of money for which and money of appointment and reconciliation between us and him and
 one Frenchman subject to us And to our said King and Duke to him from the said conditions and money of appointment
 and to the said matter full authority And as full power necessary to be one full authority to confer and to confer
 power. And that we have given to him one name. He promises from the word of his grace to give for us
 and for him, which we have approved the same Indolent to be absent in all things. In witness of the 9th
 The said King has signed this present with one hand And with the other our Signet Ring. In witness of the 9th
 of June. The grace of god. 14th of June. And of our Regency. 14th of June.

11211/12

COMMISSION BY MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, TO
 ROBERT LORD BOYD, TO PASS TO SCOTLAND
 AND THERE TO CONFER, ON HER BEHALF, WITH
 JAMES, EARL OF MORAY, AND TO UNDERSTAND
 THE CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE PROPOSED TO
 HIM BY THE SAID EARL FOR MEANS OF
 RECONCILIATION BETWIXT THE QUEEN AND
 HIMSELF.

DATED AT WINGFIELD, 4th JUNE, 1569.

ACOBVS Dei gratia Rex Sctorum. Omnibus Regibus, Principibus, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Dynastis,
Admirallis, Viceadmirallis, Arcium Portuum, et Stationum per Europam custodibus et praefectis, Illis quibus
Superiorem aut Iurisdictionem terra maris exercere solent. Salutem, in eo qui est omnium salus et perfectio.
Quia pater noster Interas, Robertus, Dominus de Boyac, consanguineus et consiliarius noster, atq. in suprema nostra
Edicta, et litteris, littera Senatus, cum aliis alijsq. Europe nationes recuperanda vastitudinis sue causa, nostrae
bonae, non vena recipere constitisset, timentis sibi ab his quibus alienigena, apud exteros ut plurimum
oportum esse consueverat, etiam in istis, atq. utique perperam ubi factum videtur. Si ad honestam istud
num, in institutionem, nostris fidei et observantiae erga nos sua iustitiae commendatias adungere posset, hanc
a nobis pater exoravit. Quorum tenore, vobis omnibus et singulis palam facimus, scilicet pater noster
dictum nunc consanguineum, cuius honestissima studia, et integerrima fidei, in nos
mano nro, vel nre publicae bono, sumus experti, vincto valedimus, sua studio,
vito favore, ad hunc unum aut alterum, singulare constituisse. Quare vos ois et
dignitate. Rogatos obtestatisq. cupimus, ut dictum nostrum consanguineum, pro no
digno ordine habere, grata et favore vno complecti omnibusq. deum amicos
non causa excipere velitis. Paria a nobis, etiam in istis, etiam in istis, etiam in istis
si quando subditorum vestrorum alicui, similibusq. commendatione instructo, simili
Interas Dei opt. max. ipsi dei florentes et in istis, etiam in istis, etiam in istis
testimonio, et Regia nra satisfactio. Regis, etiam in istis, etiam in istis, etiam in istis

PASSPORT BY KING JAMES VI, TO ROBERT LORD BOYD, TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.
DATED AT HOLYROOD HOUSE, 10th OF MAY, 1584.
(SEAL DAMAGED THROUGH EXPOSURE TO SUNLIGHT).

accobus

PASSPORT BY KING JAMES VI, TO ROBERT LORD BOYD, TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.
DATED AT HOLYROOD HOUSE, 10th OF MAY, 1584.
(SEAL DAMAGED THROUGH EXPOSURE TO SUNLIGHT).

James R

I have thought and much deliberated how to write you, and
I have found you have thought it requisite to call a nationall
assembly for judgement of the manner of the service of God (as
we are credibly informed) and already taken the same vote
in the North partes of that Kingdom where you made
special request of your self to be present before, as one in respect
of affection to the ~~Christianity~~ religion and good order of the
same we have a special desire to be willing you to
attend it. Wherefore we have not before advised in what order
shall be proposed at the first meeting was the your honour!
Given at Theobalds the 18th of July 1616

LETTER BY KING JAMES VI TO LORD BOYD
REQUIRING HIM TO ATTEND A NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER MATTERS OF
RELIGION.

DATED AT THEOBALDS, 18th JULY, 1616.
(SUPERSCRIBED "JAMES R")

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INDEX OF NAMES

Adams		Virginia	37, 92
Dolly	31, 54	Bragdon	
Enoch	54	Isabella	79
Albro, Abby	90	Samuel	79
Alfred (King)	2, 8, 9	Brocklebank	
Baliol, John (King)	5	Jane	77
Baltimore, Lord	71	Samuel	25, 77
Banks		Sarah	25, 77, 84
Joseph, Lt.	79	Brooks, Joseph	58
Tabitha	79	Browne, Martha	53
Benedict, Frank	96	Bruce	
Bowers, Sarah	33, 38	Edward	5
Boyd		Margaret	12
Alastair	18	Marjorie	12
Alexander	4, 5, 6	Robert (King)	2, 5, 12
Allen	38	Butler, Mary	55
Augusta	20, 31, 72	Campbell	
Barbara	37, 92	Ella	33, 38
Bettie	37, 92	Margaret	6
Beulah	35	Charles I (King)	85
Catherine	38	Charles II (King)	16, 19
Charles	19, 20, 26	Clark, George	58
Edward	20, 31, 33, 38, 42, 47	Coffin	
Flórence	37	Elizabeth	25
Frances	26	Isaac	83
Frederick	20, 31, 37, 92	James	25
George	20, 33, 35, 39, 60	John	25, 83
Gilbert	1, 18, 22, 42	Joseph	26, 81, 84
Howard	39	Nathaniel	25, 77, 83, 84
Isabella	33, 57, 60	William	26, 83
James		Susanna	7, 13, 19, 26, 84
4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 17, 20, 35, 81		Tristram	25, 42, 84
John	26, 31, 38, 45, 47, 52	Colville, Robert	6
Joseph	20, 26, 29, 31, 43, 79	Coombe, Gladys	96
Leon	20, 22, 33, 35, 37, 57	Colwell, Capt.	78
Marguerite	57	Cowen, Desire	93
Marie	35	Crow, Little (Chief)	68, 69
Marilyn	37, 92	Cut Nose (Chief)	68
Paul	35	Davis	
Robert	2 - 7, 13, 20, 29, 37	Jefferson, Pres. of C.S.A.	76
Robin	1, 19, 20	Simon, Capt.	55
Samuel	20, 29, 31, 42	Thankful	55
Sarah	38	David I (King)	2, 9, 11, 12
Simon	2, 4	Dresser	
Susanna	42	Clarence	95, 96
Thomas	4, 5, 6	Christopher	86
Walter	2, 29, 31, 33, 38, 49	Eliza	86
William		Ella	95
2, 4, 5, 7, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23		Eunice	92, 96

George	91, 95	Harty, Lillian	39
Helen	86, 91, 96	Harrison, Gen. Wm.	45, 46
Henry	86	Hall, Nellie	91, 95
Jasper	86, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96	Higginson, Noel	57
James	95	Hinds	
Jeannette	37, 92, 95	Alice	57
John	86, 88, 89	Annie	57, 66
Jonathan	88, 89	Charles	56, 58
Marion	91, 96	Henry	56, 67
Matthew	86	Jacob	55
Norman	92, 95, 96	Jane	56, 68, 69, 70
Paul	91, 96	James	55, 56, 58, 70
Phoebe	91, 96	Jennie	33, 39, 57
Richard	92, 96	John	55, 56
Russell	92, 95, 96	John Bradford	56
Sarah	89	William	56, 61
Weyburn Elkins	90, 95	Howell, Laura	38
Edward (King)	9	Houghton, Sarah	53
Edgar (King)	9	Jackson, Pres. Andrew	46
Edmund (King)	9	James, I, II, III	85
Ethelred (King)	9	Kerr	
Erroll, Countess	20	Jean	4, 6, 13
Farrell, Marguerite	40, 57	Mark	4, 13
Farrington		Kiefer, Illa	92, 95
Dolly	31	Kennedy, Mary Lou	92, 96
Edmund	31	Kelsey, Leland	91, 96
Edward	53	King	
Eliza	53	Charles	80
John	31, 53, 54	Cyrus	29, 79
Martha	53	Edward	80
Mary	53	James Gore	80
Phoebe	53	John	79
Sarah	31, 38, 54	John Alsop	80
Feltus		Mary	29, 79
Morrell	42	Paulina	79
Dorothy	29, 42	Richard	79
Francis		Rufus	29, 79, 80
Anna	71	William	29, 79
Tench	71	Kluge, Emma	38
Foote, Andrew	75	Leaver, Sarah	88
Felton, Matthias	96	Leslie	
Furber		George	4, 13
George	57	Helen	4, 13
James	57	William	4, 12
Gilbert, Delight	90	Lincoln, Pres. Abraham	58, 70
Glencairne, Earl of	13, 16	Livingstone	
Graham, Olive	39	James	16
Grant, Ulysses	58, 74, 76	Ann	16
Greenleaf		Lloyd	
Edmund	83	Edward	71
Judith	25, 83, 84	Anna	71
Stephan	25, 83	Longfellow, Henry W.	31
Hamilton, Alexander	79	Lowry, Ella	92

McLeish, Phoebe 90
 McClain, Celeste Bowers ... 33, 38
 McAlpin 2, 10, 11
 Merrill 20, 81
 Susanna 81
 Mollet
 Alcide 35, 44
 Marie 35, 44
 Rosina 35, 44
 Montgomery, Jane
 Morse
 Anthony 81, 82
 Benjamin 26, 81, 82
 Grace 55
 John 81
 Jedediah 81
 Margaret 26, 81, 84
 Peter 81, 82
 Samuel 81, 82
 Ober, Asa 56
 Palm, Christine 40
 Pemberton, Gen. John 76
 Peterson, Edith 92, 95
 Pratt
 Anna 56
 Henry 56
 Prentice, Capt. Thomas 78
 Pitman, Izah 94
 Patch
 Ephriam 93
 Izah 91
 Luther 93
 Thomas 93
 William 93, 94
 Qua, Jane 36, 58
 Robert I, II 2, 12
 Ross, Fern 92, 95
 Sawyer, Ruth 81
 Sibley, Gov. Henry 58
 Sinclair
 Henry 4, 12

Marjorie 4, 12
 William 4, 12
 Somerby
 Henry 83
 Judith 25, 83
 Sherman, Gen. Wm. 51
 Sommerville, John 13
 Southgate
 Isabella 26, 79
 Mary 29
 Robert 29, 79
 Stewart
 Alan 4
 Alexander 4
 Charles Edward 2, 16
 James 4
 Margaret 4
 Mary 6
 Simon 4
 Walter 4
 Tecumseh, Chief 45
 Tiller, Catherine 39
 Thorla, Martha 88
 Tilghman
 Augusta 20, 42, 43, 72
 Frederick 37, 72
 Henrietta 71
 James 71, 72, 73
 Lloyd 20, 42, 71, 74, 76
 Matthew 71
 Richard 43
 Sidell 42, 43, 72
 Tench 71, 73
 William 71
 Warner, Elizabeth 89
 Wadsworth, Samuel 77
 Wallace, William 2, 93, 94
 Washington, George 73, 79
 Wilkinson, James 46
 Whitney, Emma 38
 Worthington, Gov. Thomas... 80

